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JULY, 1907

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#### WILT DISEASE OF COTTON.

The wilt of cotton, often called "black-root," is in many ways one of the most troublesome cotton diseases now known. It is now so well known throughout the State that a very brief description of the trouble will here suffice. It makes its first appearance at about this time of the year and if appearing for the first time in any given field will be confined to a small area. From this area, however, it will be distributed year after year through the agency of plows and mules passing over the ground. The plants attacked soon appear to be dwarfed and somewhat unhealthy; the leaves turn yellowish at the margins and this yellowish color proceeds slowly towards the center of the leaf. The veins in such cases may long remain green and healthy. Some plants may wilt and die in a very short time but others may send out new shoots down close to the ground and outgrow the attack. The final test is to be found in an examination of a cross section of the stem or root. If affected with the wilt the woody part will appear to be stained a brownish color.

#### Cause of the Disease.

The wilt is due to the attack of the fungus called neocosmospora vasinfecta. This fungus lives in the soil and apparently can retain its vitality in the soil for five years or even longer. It first enters the plant through its smaller roots and it is supposed that the nematode worm is an important agent in wounding the roots, which they enter, thus permitting the ready entrance of the wilt fungus into the root. It is at least certain that sandy soils infected with this nematode worm, that causes the root-knot disease of cowpeas, cotton and a host of other plants, are more apt to become infected with this wilt fungus. A great many farmers have in fact learned for themselves this connection between the nematode worm and the wilt. But it is also to be borne in mind that the wilt fungus can enter the cotton roots without any assistance-it is in fact an aggressive para-

Having gained entrance into the cotton root it then grows in the woody vessels, or ducts, of the root and stem and finally, by plugging up these natural water channels of the

plant, causes the "wilting" symptoms above mentioned.

#### Preventive Measures.

The above facts suggest certain measures that every farmer can readily apply to his fields with advantage in the control of this dangerous cotton enemy.

Crop Rotation—It must be remembered that this fungus causes a wilt disease in okra also and hence this plant should not be grown in rotation with cotton. In fact soil once infected should not be planted for several years to cotton, okra or any other crop that is subject to the wilt disease.

Destruction of Wilt-Infected Plants—Cotton stalks affected with the wilt should be pulled up and burned at once. This procedure will greatly reduce the spore production of the fungus and thus reduce its spread throughout your fields.

Quarantine Infected Areas-The ordinary grazing of cattle over infected fields will tend to carry the disease from the infected to non-infected areas. This is done by the adherence of the spores and vegetative portions of the fungus to the feet of the cattle. In fact an infected area should be at once placed under regular quarantine regulations. For if you plow across an infected area into the balance of your field you will certainly carry some of the fungus along on the plow and thus spread the disease. The ordinary means the fungus has of spreading is by its growth in the soil and hence a somewhat larger area should be quarantined than that actually having on it infected plants. Selection of Wilt-Resistant Races of Cotton.

The greatest hope of successful combat against the wilt lies in the selection and spread of resistant varieties. It has been found that the Egyptian cotton sorts are very resistant to the wilt and of the ordinary upland sorts that the Jackson proved nearly as resistant as the Egyptian sorts. In a field of any sort of cotton, where wilt is present, one may readily select stalks that have proven resistant to the wilt in some degree. The simplest method would be to pollenize this plant by hand to avoid pollenation by pollen from non-resistant plants in the same field. The seeds thus secured should be planted and carefully looked after the next

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year. The quality of resistance to wilt will be found to be transmitted through the seed. Only time and patience are required to establish in this manner resistant fields of cotton. Of course it would be somewhat more difficult for the ordinary farmer to make use of the Egyptian sorts to first establish resistance.

#### Information and Specimens.

Further information on the above or other cotton diseases will be furnished upon application to the undersigned. It is very much desired that every farmer who reads this should send the Experiment Station specimens of every cotton disease which he finds in his field during the entire summer

#### E. MEAD WILCOX,

Plant Physiologist and Pathologist, Auburn, Ala., May, 1907.

Alabama Experiment Station, Press Bulletin No. 29.

#### HE WANTED COMPANY.

Shortly after two o'clock one bitter winter morning a physician drove four miles in answer to a telephone call. On his arrival the man who had summoned him said:

"Doctor, I ain't in any particular pain, but somehow or other I've got a feeling that death is nigh."

The doctor felt the man's pulse and listened to his heart.

"Have you made your will?" he asked finally.

The man turned pale.

"Why, no, doctor. At my age,-oh,

doc, it ain't true, is it? It can't be true—"

"Who's your lawyer?"

"Higginbotham, but-"

"Then you'd better send for him at once."

The patient, white and trembling, went to the 'phone.

"Who's your pastor?" continued the doctor.

"The Rev. Kellog M. Brown," mumbled the patient. "But, doctor, do you think—"

"Send for him immediately. Your father, too, should be summoned; also your——"

"Say, doctor, do you really think I'm going to die?" The man began to blubber softly.

The doctor looked at him hard.

"No, I don't,' he replied grimly. "There's nothing at all the matter wit hyou. But I'd hate to be the only man you've made a fool of on a night like this."—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," in the July Everybody's.

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#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Guy E. Mitchell.

Evening Star Annex, Washington, D. C., July, 1907. The Guinea Fowl as a Game Bird.

With the more stringent enforcement of our game laws throughout the country, the guinea fowl is coming into some prominence as an excellent substitute for wild game birds, such as grouse, prairie chickens, quail, etc. Indeed it is now almost impossible to buy the larger game birds at hotels and restaurants where a few years ago they were common and comparatively cheap. As a matter of fact the guinea is in reality a game bird. Probably no domesticated fowl has changed so slightly from the wild state or is so quick to return, while the gamey flavor of the meat, so relished by epicures, is almost wholly retained. Some idea of their availability as wild game substitutes may be gathered from the fact that in one fashionable New York hotel over 3,000 were eaten between the first of January and the middle of April.

It is believed by the Department of Agriculture that there is a considerable future for the guinea fowl industry in the United States; but the bird is not at present appreciated, except in the large cities. Doctor Langworthy, of the department, who has made a study of the possibilities of the guinea, says that a poultry raiser near Leipsig, Germany, has for years made a specialty of this bird and has sold his product for an average price of 75 cents each. In Paris birds are sold at an average of 70 cents, while the eggs bring twice as much for eating purposes as hens' eggs. In New York City the price has increased of late, now ranging from 90 cents to \$1.25 a pair. Europeans consider both the birds and the eggs a great delicacy, the latter having a rich flavor resembling that of the much prized plover's egg. They undoubtedly need only to be introduced into our large cities to become popular and high priced, when their production would become a source of good profit, as the hens are excellent lavers. Southern cooks consider the eggs superior for cake making and fine cooking, since the whites whip up lighter than those of the hen's eggs. The growing of guinea fowls is stated to present one of the most profitable side lines which can be found upon the farm. The birds are exceptionally thrifty and if allowed range they will almost entirely support themselves, after the manner of turkeys, though owing to their wild tendencies, they should be fed some regularly at home to induce them to return daily.

#### Prized by the Ancients.

Guineas were raised by the old time Greeks and Romans as table fowls, but they disappeared from Europe during the Dark Ages. In Jamaica and some of the Lesser Antilles they have reverted to the wild state and are now hunted as game pirds as is also the case in England where they are kept in "preserves." In Continent Europe, however, large establishments are devoted to their breeding. Africa, the original home of the fowl, boasts of the royal guinea fowl, which is beautifully plumed. The nape of the neck is covered with short, velvet-like brown down and the lower part has long, lanceolate flowing feathers of white, black and blue. The breast and sides are of a beautiful metallic blue, the center of the abdomen black and the flanks dull pink with numerous spots of white circled with black. The usual American fowl is the "pearl" variety.

There is as yet no standard of perfection set for the guinea fowl in this country, the bird not being recognized by the American Poultry Association. Specialists simply breed for good size and uniformity of color—gray, marked with white, or the pure white or albino type.

It is recommended to set guinea eggs, under an ordinary hen, or in an incubator. A prominent American breeder recommends three or four hens to one cock. If the proportion of hens is too great there is a tendency for the eggs to be unfertile, otherwise they are almost all fertile as in the case of wild birds. Breeders formerly expected only about 50 or 60 eggs a year, but the varieties have been improved to such an extent that 100 eggs a year is now considered a

reasonable number. There seems no doubt that even this can be largely increased.

#### Guineas Show Up Well in the Market.

Guinea fowls fatten readily, but they should not be marketed in an over-fat condition. The best method of killing for market is to hang the bird head down and cut the artery in the roof of the mouth. They are usually marketed undrawn and unplucked, or with the breast feathers only removed. As their plumage is handsome and they undoubtedly attract more attention and comment and command better prices unplucked this method is favored. The English demand for guineas is so good that a good many birds are shipped from the United States to London in cold

The government's inquiry into the guinea fowl has been collected by Dr. C. F. Langworthy, as a part of his very valuable work during the past three or four years in "nutrition investigations," in connection with human foods. For, a long time he assisted and was associated with Prof. Atwalter in such work, at Wesleyan University, Connecticut. For the past year Dr. Langworthy has conducted this work for the Department of Agriculture alone; but it seems that the last annual appropriation for the department cut off this sort of work. allowing only enough money to provide for the shipping of the paraphernalia down to Washington. Some of Dr. Langworthy's most useful bulletins have been the "Use of Fruit as Food," "Eggs and Their Uses as Food," and the department has now in press "Corn and Corn Products as

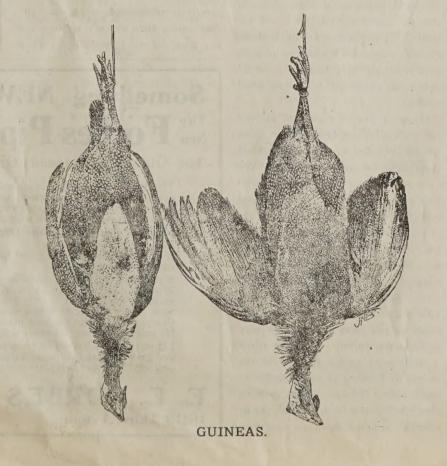
Human Food." It is the hope of the department, and in particular the chief of the office of experiment stations, Dr. True, under whom Dr. Langworthy has been working, that some arrangement can be made to continue his work for the government. Certainly an effort will be made at the next Congress to get better recognition for nutrition investigations. It is probable that the food interests of the country may have a hand in securing the abolition of this work, though if so it must have been largely under a misapprehension of its scope and effect. Certainly following up the products of the farm, after their actual production, to their preparation as food and making a study of their nutritive qualities is of importance.

As W. H. Beal, the "editor" of the office of experiment stations, said the other day to your correspondent, "The utilization in its highest, best and most economical form, of a human food, is to my mind almost if not as important as the actual production of the food. It is a logical continuance of the work of the Department of Agriculture in the investigation of the best species and varieties, their improvement, breeding them up to a high standard of yield and their best methods of cultivation."

#### CANNING FRUITS AND VEGE-TABLES.

Undoubtedly home canning is relatively of greater importance to the truck grower than to the generaal farmer, as the latter grows large areas of the perishable vegetables and fruits which means that there is nearly always more or less loss, unless the surplus can be turned into a salable commodity and placed on the market whenever prices justify. Thus the surplus that would otherwise be lost, if properly preserved and marketed, should be sufficient to pay the expenses of cultivation, etc. On the other hand, the average farmer is thus enabled to utilize to the best advantage all the surplus fruits and vegetables that are incidentally produced on a farm, by converting them into wholesome food products, adding considerably to the variety of table fare and extending their use from season to season.

When we look into the question it is surprising to find what a variety of products there are available for canning, covering nearly half of the season. This is particularly true from the standpoint of canning simply for home consumption, as there are a number of fruits and vegetables that have a very limited sale on the general market, such as squash, okra and plums; and in canning for market it is best to confine one's operations to



those fruits and vegetables most generally found on the market such as tomatoes, peaches, pears, etc. For home use and for marketing only incidentally the following are the principal products: Asparagus, string beans, sweet corn, okra, squash, tomatoes, peas, beets, sweet potatoes, peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries, blackberries, huckleberries, raspberries, strawberries, figs and grapes. Of course, any and all of these products are found on the market to some extent, but in canning for market the most profit will be made from the leading products, such as tomatoes, peaches, etc. In addition to fruits and vegetables the canning of cane syrup and putting it on the market in an attractive form affords an excellent opportunity for increasing the revenue of the farm, and incidentally to building up a profitable industry.

Under this head will be included only those fruits and vegetables extensively used for canning and generally found on the markets. If the object is to place the goods on the market, the essential point to consider is that they are to compete with the standard brands of canned goods, and in order to do this they must have some special points of superiority to recommend them. A good plan is to study the packing and quality of the standard brands, and if possible, to make improvements on both the quality and quantity of the commercial goods; that is, the quality should be as near perfect and uniform as possible, and every can should be well filled.

The tomato is one of the easiest crops to grow, and is more largely grown for canning than any other vegetable. The varieties best for canning are the Acme, Beauty and Stone. The average yield under favorable conditions is 200 bushels per acre; one bushel on the average, fills 24 two-pound cans, or at the rate of 4,800 per acre, or 400 dozen. October, 1906, the average wholesale price was 95 cents per dozen, for the best grade, making the gross proceeds from an acre worth \$380. The average cost of putting a dozen cans of tomatoes on the market, including the material, the labor, the cans, shipping cases and labels, is figured at 50 cents, or \$200 per acre, leaving a net profit of \$180. These figures are the average estimates of the large canning factories. As a matter of fact, home canning is done cheaper than this. Tomatoes should be exhausted ten minutes and processed, or cooked twenty minutes, and the work must be accurate and thorough if good results are expected. We have heard some complaint of loss from "swelling" after the goods were packed and stored away. We are confident, from experience, that

losses from this source are always due to imperfect work. Last year we put up 1,000 cans of tomatoes, and lost only I per cent, or ten cans. This past season we put up 400 cans and did not lose a single one.

The green, round-podded beans, such as the Valentine, are best for canning; they are put up in threepound cans. It is neither necessary nor hardly advisable to cook them in any way before canning, as much of the flavor is lost if cooked in open vessels. A brine solution to suit individual taste should be used. Beans are exhausted in twenty minutes and processed in forty minutes. One bushel will put up 24 three-pound cans.-Louisiana Bulletin No. 00.

#### SHEEP IN ALABAMA.

The Alabama farmer depends too much upon one crop for his living. He is like the man with all his eggs in one basket-if a mishap befalls the basket all his eggs are lost. So if the season be unfavorable for cotton growing the man who depends altogether upon cotton for his living finds that at the end of the season he has but a small bank account to carry him and his family through the winter. If this farmer had had some pigs to sell, or a mule colt, or some sheep or wool, the short cotton crop would not have been of such great importance. The farmer who is interested in more than one farm product suffers very much less in a time of unfavorable season than the farmer who grows but the one crop, cotton. Even though it be too wet for the cotton to do its best, it may be, and probably will be, a very favorable season for pastures. And the one who has a good flock of sheep out on pastures raising good fat lambs will not worry so much about the bad season for cotton, as he feels that although the cotton be a partial failure his sheep will bring him good

It seems strange that there are not more sheep raised in this state when we consider that we have almost ideal conditions for sheep growing. We have not only the favorable conditions but when the sheep is grown and ready for the market we find that excellent prices can be obtained for both the lambs and the wool. We have the climate and the forage crops exactly suited for early lamb production. Our lambs can be dropped in January, and earlier, so can be gotten ready to put upon the markets very early in the spring. In the north if a lamb were to be dropped in the month of January it would freeze to death unless it were given expensive care. When the lamb is ready to be sold he can be put upon our own markets or can be sent to a more northern market. Some of the southern markets are as good as the St. Louis market for spring lambs.

Then, again, Alabama has thousands of acres of land which cannot be used for any purpose as well as for sheep production. We have much hilly lands upon which sheep could graze by the thousands, thereby returning to the farmer a handsome income where at the present time the greater portion of these hilly acres are lying idle and adding to the wealth of the state not a cent. Let us introduce sheep upon what we now call our waste lands and make every acre in our borders begin to work for us. At the present time not more than 40 per cent, of our land is being used to return wealth to the state. If we would but introduce sheep that 40 per cent. could be raised very materially and at the same time not decrease our present cultivated areas as the sheep could be made to use those areas not suited to cultivation. Alabama can surely farm in such a way as to use more than one-half its land capital. What would we think of the business ability of a banker who used but one-half his available capital, or the merchant who sold goods from but one side of his store?

When we introduce sheep how shall we proceed? Shall we go to some other state and bring in some high priced ewes or shall we begin with what we already have on hand? The safe and sure and economical way to proceed is to start with our native scrub ewes and grade them up. Take the scrub ewes as they are and get a pure bred ram and cross upon them; that is, make good sheep of our scrubs by using good rams upon them. Our native ewes as they are now are not good for wool production. They

do not grow one-half as much wool as they should. Wool sells for twenty-five cents a pound so it behooves us to put more wool on the sheep. Their bare bellies, legs and necks



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"Two years ago my husband bought me a canning outfit. The canner cost \$10.00 and 500 3-pound cans, delivered, with solder and everything ready for work, cost \$13.00. As fruit was an entire failure in our locality, I canned only tomatoes and beans the first year. I canned 400 cans of tomatoes and 25 cans of beans. I sold 330 cans of tomatoes at 100 per can, which amounted to \$35. This netted me \$12 above the cost of the canner and cans the first year.

"Last year we bought 500 3-pound cans, costing \$13. Had 75 cans left over the previous year and 75 that I had opened by melting the solder and lifting the cap—650 in all.

"I canned 120 cans of fancy table peaches, 135 cans of pie peaches, 110 cans of tomatoes, 120 cans of string beans and 60 cans of apples, besides a few canseach of okra and roasting ears for our own use.

"I sold 100 cans of table peaches at 100 per can, 120 cans of beans at 100 per can, 120 cans of tomatoes at 100 per can, 120 cans of per can, 120 cans of tomatoes at 100 per can, 120 cans of per can, 120 cans of tomatoes at 100 per can, 120 cans of tomatoes at 100 per can, 120 cans of beans at 100 per can and 50 cans of apples at 100 per can which is a total of \$50.50; with \$13 off for cans I still have \$37.50. As we raised our own fruit and vegetables at home and did the work ourselves, with cans nicely labeled, we find ready sale for them at the above prices. With the book of instructions that goes with the canner anyone can do the work successfully.

"Mrs, Susie M, Parnell, Munford, Ala."

"Mrs. Susie M. Parnell, Munford, Ala."

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It is made to last a lifetime, and has a grand tone, entirely different from all other organs.

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should be growing wool instead of worthless hair. The way to put wool on these bare places is to cross them with an improved breed of sheep. Then again our natives are not ideal by any means for mutton production -they are too long on the legs, the rump drops off too abruptly, leg of mutton not large enough, neck too long, and back too narrow. But almost startling improvement can be made upon these native ewes by the use of a mutton ram. The animal husbandry department of the Alabama experiment station crossed a purebred Southdown ram upon some scrubs, grades and pure breds and the best lamb of the whole bunch—the one which sold for the most money on the Atlanta market-was out of a native scrub ewe. The mother was strong, healthy, a good milker and probably better adapted to Alabama conditions than the other ewes. This illustrates how rapidly the improvement can be made. So the best way to begin is to start with our scrubs and work towards something better -work for more wool and a better type for mutton.

From what breed of sheep shall we select our ram? This question cannot be answered by naming any one breed of sheep. If wool production is to be emphasized and the owner wishes to improve the wool in both quality and amount quickly a Merino ram could be introduced for the first cross. The Merino will build up the wool more rapidly than any other breed. But this state wants mutton as well as wool, and the Merino is not the best breed for mutton. The grades from this Merino ram could now be crossed with one of the mutton breeds, as the Southdowns or Dorsets, and then we would have a lamb which would be a good mutton animal and at the same time be well covered with wool. The Southdown, which is considered the typical mutton breeds, has been found to be exceptionally well adapted for crossing on our scrub ewes; they establish mutton type in the natives quickly. The Dorset is also an excellent breed with which to improve the scrub. The ewes of this breed are good breeders, being noted for early lambing and also for dropping a high percent of twins. They are also excellent milkers, which guarantees that the lambs will be rapidly pushed to a marketable size. The Shropshires are also well adapted to Alabama conditions.

How shall we handle the lambs after they are dropped? In the first place we want them dropped as early as possible—by the first of January if the ewes can be induced to breed early enough in the summer to admit

of such early lambs. This means that ewes must breed about August 1st. The earlier the lambs are born the better as they can then be placed upon the markets while the prices are high. The earlier the season the better the price obtained. When the lamb is dropped the mother should be put upon a green field or pasture such as burr clover or oats or vetch. This green feed makes a full flow of milk, and all babies do better on mother's milk than upon any other feed. It requires mother's milk and lots of it to insure rapid growth. The lamb should have all the grain he can eat from the time he is a week old. Probably no grain is superior to shelled or ground corn for the lamb, especially if he has all the green feed he can eat in addition to the corn. Give the lamb the free run of some green field. The more green pasture or grass he has the healthier he will be and the cheaper the gains will be put on. No green field can beat a vetch field for lamb grazing. Vetch is a winter growing plant and can be gotten ready for the lambs as soon as they can use it. The mother's milk together with the corn and the green pasture will make the lambs grow along at the rate of one-half pound a day or more, so by the time he is from 100 to 120 days old he is ready for the market. This is the time he sells for high prices. The Alabama station has been selling such lambs for from eight to nine cents per pound live weight on the Atlanta market during the last two years. This means from \$4.00 to \$5.50 a lamb at Atlanta. The object is to get the lamb off as early in the season as possible. By so doing the risk of loss by accident and disease is lessened, while at the same time a much better price is obtained than when sold later in the spring.

Is there any money in raising sheep? The best answer to this question could be given by those farmers of the state who have been raising them the last few years. These farmers will tell us that there is money in it for the one who looks after the sheep properly and hunts for the best market when the lambs are ready to sell. It may not pay to sell to the local buyers as they may not appreciate good lambs; if the local man does not give enough for your good fat lambs get in communication with a commission merchant at the nearest city. If the lambs are fattened right and sold right there is no doubt but what good money can be made out of them. To illustrate:

The Alabama station has been collecting data for two or three years on the subject of early lamb growing. We have found that two pounds of soy bean hay (and any other leguminous hay would do the same thing) per day will carry a breeding ewe through the winter in good shape without any loss of weight. With the small farmer the ewe will perhaps need to be fed hay for four months through the winter months. With the large farmer the ewe may not need to be fed through the winter at all, thus saving this winter expense. But if she be fed the four months through the winter she will have eight months out of the year to run out upon the pasture without any hay at all. Let us suppose that we have a flock of 50 ewes and see what are the total expenses and receipts for one year:

#### Expenses:

50 ewes, 2 lbs hay each daily
total 6 tons at \$12 a ton\$ 72.00
50 ewes, 8 months pasture; 10c
per sheep per month 40.00
Losses by deaths, etc; 5 ewes
at \$4 each 20.00
7% int. on stock investment;
ewes \$4 each, ram \$25 15.75
7% int. on 10 acres land at \$20
per acre 14.00
Expense putting in 4 acres vetch
for grazing lambs 10.00
35 bu. corn at 70c bu. to fatten
lambs 24.00
Total expense\$195.75
Receipts:

50 ewes—4 fbs wool each at 25c
per fb ......\$ 50.00
60 lambs at \$3 each ............ 180.00

Total receipts ......\$230.00

The above figures are based upon actual results abtained at this station. The data was collected upon a flock of sheep which were carried along as any small farmer would carry them along. Now what do the figures mean? Do they mean that the owner made only the difference between \$195.75 and \$230.00 as profit? No. This is not all they mean. They mean that the owner of those sheep realized \$12 per ton for all the hay he put into them during the winter, that he made ten cents rent per sheep each month on his pasture, 7% cent. interest on all his stock and land investment, and 70 cents a bushel for his corn-and finally, above all these profits, he made a further profit of \$230.00—\$195.75 or \$34.25. Is this not good enough profit? If a merchant could introduce some line of goods upon which he could realize such profits he would not be slow in placing them in his stock. Let the farmer exercise as good judgment and introduce sheep as a side line to his cotton farming and in the spring,

when money is needed to buy provisions and fertilizers, he will have a fine lot of good spring lambs to sell, thus enabling him to pay cash for what he buys.

Written for The Southern Farmer by Prof. Dan T. Gray, of Auburn Experiment Station.

FREE-One Pound of Mammoth Purple Top Globe Turnip Seedpost-paid to each new subscriber or renewal subscription to The Southern Farmer. July is the time to begin planting turnip seed. One pound will plant half an acre. This variety makes large, fine turnips, and would cost you 45 cents from any seed house. Remember, we are offering you a year's subscription with this pound of turnip seed for only 50 cents, which is the subscription price to the paper. Make your remittance out today and send in at once to The Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

#### No Nerve.

Chuggerton—How's your new chaffeur?

Carr—Had to fire him—he used to be a motorman.

Chuggerton—Too reckless, eh? Carr—Reckless, nothing! Why, I couldn't break him of the habit of slowing up at crossings.—Puck.

"Are you engaged?" asked the young man, thinking he had noted a lack of welcome.

"Yes," replied the girl, "but for this evening only. Theres' my engagement ring now," she added, as the electric door bell sounded.—Philadelphia Ledger.

#### FREE: A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

To any one sending us two (2) yearly subscribers with one (\$1.00) dollar, we will give them a year's subscription to The Southern Farmer free. Address The Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

"What is your occupation?" asked the justice.

"I'm a packer, your honor," reluctantly answered the prisoner, who had been arrested for fighting.

"A packer? Hogs?"

"Some of 'em are hogs, your honor, I'm a street car conductor."

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#### ONIONS.

#### How to Grow from Sets.

#### By George Griffin.

It is the purpose of this article to give in brief a rational method of producing a marketable crop of onions from sets. In some future number of the Southern Farmer the writer will endeavor to describe the most practical methods of growing from seed.

#### Soils.

The land best suited for growing onions is rather a stiff heavy soil but of course it is necessary that the ground be in a good state of cultivation before their growth be undertaken. Most any soil can be made to produce onions profitably through proper preparation and the use of necessary fertilizers, but it will be found advisable to use a good fertile soil. Two to three year old new ground if well cleared off is generally very desirable.

#### Preparation of the Soil.

This is an important factor and unless proper attention be given failure will be the result. The soil should be broken deeply and harrowed repeatedly until the clods are all broken and the ground made into fine mechanical condition. If one has stable manure in abundance it should be broadcasted heavily after the soil is broken and before harrowing is done. A certain amount, however, should be reserved to put in the drill. There is but little danger in over-fertilizing, provided the ration is well balanced. The onion is a grass and heavy feeder, especially on potash and ammonia or nitrogen, while requiring only a moderate amount of phosphoric acid. If one has plenty of stable manure it is all that is needed except better results will obtain if one to two hundred pounds of nitrate of potash or four to six hundred pounds of Kainit be used to the acre in drills with stable manure. If not to be had we would recommend the following formula: One thousand pounds best grade cotton seed meal, eight hundred pounds fourteen or sixteen per cent, acid phosphate, two hundred pounds muriate of potash, mix well and apply in drill at the rate of four hundred to a thousand pounds to the acre, depending on the natural fertility of the soil or the amount of other fertilizer used. Nitrate of soda can be used to great advantage on onions but should be applied after the plants begin to form bulbs, using about a hundred pounds to the acre, which should be applied broadcast or may be worked in around the plants, taking care not to let the nitrate of soda come in any closer contact than two to four inches of the plant.

#### Planting the Sets.

Onion sets may be planted any month from August to April but the best time seems to be during September or October in the fall or as early in January or February as the weather will permit. If earliness be desired fall planting is best and always makes the greatest yield, but there is some danger of fall planting being injured in severe winters, but where plenty of stable manure be used or the ground be mulched this danger is reduced to a minimum and while the tops may become frosted or cut down altogether the root will survive and come out again. The extra profits possible with fall planting more than pays back the extra expense involved. The quantity of onion sets necessary for an acre will depend first, on the size of the sets, second, distance of rows and in drills. Where the rows are made wide enough to admit of horse cultivation. say two and a half to three feet and the sets dropped six to eight inches apart in the drill, it will require six to eight bushels for an acre; or say two to two hundred and fifty pounds of sets to the acre, but where the rows are only made fifteen to eighteen inches apart and hand cultivation is practiced, twice the amount of sets will be required.

Generally the best results are obtained by making the soil very rich and cultivate altogether by hand. Some growers advocate the setting of the sets by hand while others simply drop the sets in the furrow and cover with a suitable plow. The proper depth to cover when planted in the fall is about two and a half to three inches, while spring planting need not be covered more than one to two inches. In estimating the quantity of sets needed one should remember that there is no standard weight for a bushel, although they are handled commercially on a basis of thirty two pounds to the bushel. This quantity will not generally measure a bushel except the sets be very small, more or less trashy and well cured. In the fall of the year when sets are full of sap and where they run of good size a measured bushel will sometimes weigh forty to forty-five pounds.

#### Cultivation.

If the soil has been thoroughly prepared before planting cultivation of the onion is easy. The main thing is to work them often, keep the soil stirred with harrow or rake, taking care to break the crust around the plant. It is very detrimental to allow the soil to bake, and when planted in fall workings should take place at intervals throughout the winter, but taking care not to work when the soil is too wet. Working may cease

during the hardest winter months, providing one undertakes to mulch the crop. This treatment is of great benefit especially to fall plantings. Mulching is best done with stable manure, but leaves or pine straw can be used to advantage.

Deep plowing is not necessary and should be avoided providing the soil does not become very hard or baked. Surface or shallow cultivation is all that is necessary if the soil be properly prepared before planting. One of the best tools to cultivate onions where the cultivation is to be done by hand is a Planet Jr. double wheel hoe. With this tool one can cultivate a row at a time and about as fast as the ordinary walk. Care must be exercised not to throw too much dirt to the onion-on the contrary the dirt should be gradually worked away from the plant and by the time the plants begin to form bulbs the top of the bulb should be barely covered or left partly exposed to the light. If this is not done the plants will often make big necks, which should be avoided.

In growing onions from sets a considerable number of the plants will always show a disposition to go to seed or form a hard hollow seed stem. This should be closely watched and these stems pinched out as quick as noted. If this is not done the plant will not amount to anything. Large onion sets make a greater per cent. of seed stems than do smaller, so the planter should avoid the purchase of large sets.

#### Harvesting.

A great many onions are sold green, pulled up and made into bunches and very frequently farmers realize more from the crop in this condition than otherwise. All of course depends on market conditions, proximity to markets, etc. Very frequently farmers comence to sell their onions green, continuing until the price declines to the point where it is more profitable to let the crop mature and sell as dry onions. The proper time to harvest onions is when the tops begin to turn

yellow and fall over and when it is noted that the sap is all out of the tops. When such time arrives the crop should be removed from the field promptly and not allowed to take soaking rains and commence to make new roots. If the weather is favorable they may remain in the field after being pulled or plowed up for two or three days without injury from the sun, but they should not be rained on after they are out of the soil. The biggest job in growing onions is in the curing of them. It is absolutely necessary to have plenty of barn or shed room so the onions can be spread very thinly to cure properly and prevent heating or rotting. The tops will clean off by the time the onion is thoroughly cured but some few have to be removed by hand. After the onions are perfectly dry they will bear being bulked to a greater extent, but plenty of ventilation is always necessary. One to handle onions properly should have a large number of crates well ventilated that will hold about two bushels and so made that they can be stacked up one on the other as in this way you can economize in the matter of

#### Profits.

The profits in growing onions will depend altogether on the man, methods of growing, care, common sense, etc. I have seen as much as \$500 worth of onions sold off a measured acre of land, and again I have seen less than \$25 taken from an acre. The proximity of a desirable market has considerable to do with the profits in onion growing. Where a crop is cultivated by horse and rational methods of culture be exercised the results should be from one to three hundred bushels to the acre. No one should be satisfied with less than two hundred as an average crop. When planted much thicker and cultivated by hand the yield should run from two to six hundred bushels to the acre. The price obtainable for onions varies very widely but generally speaking they bring seventy-five cents

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to a dollar per bushel, sometimes more, but rarely less. It should be remembered that properly cured onions will keep for months so any one can hold them to an advantageous time for selling.

#### Varieties.

There are only a few varieties of sets obtainable, while in seed the varieties are almost endless; the reason for this is that some sorts when grown into a set will not keep, making it unprofitable to grow such varieties into sets. The Yellow Danvers is the standard variety, one of the best keepers, a good yielder and of fair quality, but is much later than others. The White Silverskin is the next best keeper, a good yielder, of splendid quality but is also a late sort.

The Red Westerfield and Red Globe are splendid sorts, good yielders, and splendid quality, but medium late sorts and not such good keepers as the Yellow Danvers.

The Bermuda is a splendid sort, extremely early, of fine quality, but not a very good keeper. The sets of this variety can only be obtained in the fall as they will not keep over until spring.

The White Pearl is the earliest sort of extra good quality, the greatest yielder and in fact the most desirable variety to plant in the fall for large green onions for early spring use, but it is not suitable to grow for dry onions because not a good keeper. The sets of this variety are only obtainable in the fall of the year.

#### TEXAS ONION CROP.

The indications are that Texas will produce an enormous onion crop this year. Captain T. C. Nye, the onion king of the Rio Grande, who resides at Laredo, says the acreage in the immediate vicinity of that city is 1200. The average yield is estimated at 20,-000 pounds to the acre. This would make the yield there 24,000,000 pounds. There is equally as great an acreage in the Brownsville country, and in the Carizo Springs and Cotulla sections. This estimate would bring the total expected yield up to 72,-000,000 pounds, or something like 2400 cars of 30,000 pounds each. At an average of 2 cents a pound the crop would sell for \$1,400,000. The first car has already been shipped to Chicago, and is at least thirty days earlier than in any previous year. It contained about 28,000 pounds, and is expected to bring about 4 cents per pound.—Southwest Farmer.

Why is a solar eclipse like a mother beating her boy? Because it is a hiding of the sun.

How long can a goose stand on one leg? Try it and see.



#### CARE OF LITTLE CHICKS.

J. R. Young, in the Southern Fancier: We believe that young chicks should be fed strictly a dry food, and very seldom do we feed a mash. When we do, we put a lot of charcoal in the mash. The charcoal prevents the mash souring in their crops. Some may differ with us as to which is the best-a dry food or a wet one, but we found out by experience that we raised more when we fed a dry mixed grain feed. We use plenty of charcoal, grit and beef meal. We feed our young chicks four or five times a day. We don't keep the feed before them all the time, but give them an abundance at a feed, and we have our serious doubts whether a growing chick after it was three weeks old, was overfed. A growing chick should have all it can eat. This is necessary for proper development if you want them for the show room. Ninetynine per cent. fail in the show room caused by lack of feed when chicks were young, where one fails that was overfed. When our chicks reach the proper age, and they have strength to follow the hen, we allow them to run in a grass lot we have, after the sun has dried the dew off the grass, where they catch bugs and insects. Out of the large number we have had hatched, we have lost but five this season. Some hens we have given as many as thirty chicks, too.

The best way to have no lice on the chicks is to rid the hen of them before the chicks are hatched. If head lice get on them, we have found either of the following remedies would do the work: Rub on top of their heads a little salty grease, or take a little vaseline and add to it a few drops of either oil of cedar or pennyroyal. We have used salty grease, and like it best of all. We keep our chicks in the house a week before allowing them out doors.

#### DUSTING AND LICE.

When the hens are seen dusting themselves frequently it means that lice are on their bodies and especially the large head lice. The hens will rid themselves of lice if they have a dust bath, provided the poultry house is kept clear of the pests, but as long

as the house in which the fowls roost is swarming with lice the hens will be well covered with them also, hence the way to rid the hens of lice is to keep the poultry house clean.

#### HENS PAID THEIR TRAVELING EXPENSES.

A car of hens was recently shipped from Texas to a northern market and by the time the car reached its destination the hens had laid eggs enough to pay the freight on the entire ship-

The above is vouched for by the Pittsburg Gazette.-Jefferson Jimple-

Lice seldom attack thrifty animals. When an animal is infested with vermin it indicates negligence in some manner, either insufficient food, filthy quarters or contact with stock that have become infected, which happens at times when an animal is purchased and brought on the farm, and when lice get on an animal the loss of rest will alone prevent them from increasing in weight.

We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

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Every farmer should put forth every effort now to keep the weeds and grass out of his crop. Good cultivators with jig sweeps will be found a big assistance in doing this.

A farmer of Jefferson County, Alabama, living near Birmingham, told the editor of The Southern Farmer that on a three-quarters of an acre space he had sold from March 24 to July 10 \$210.00 in strawberries. It must be taken in consideration, too, that the berry crop had a set back during April by the cold. This shows what can be made on a small space with berries.

All over the cotton belt the past month, the farmers have had bad seasons. Reports show an improvement in cotton, placing it about 75 per cent, which is from 5 to 6 per cent better than the previous month, although it is short from 8 to 10 per cent of conditions of last year this time. The general information gained by us up to the 10th of July is that the crop was at least two weeks late.

It is to be regretted very much that at the meeting of the editors of the State of Alabama in Montgomery July 18, Editor Chas. H. Greer, of Marion, should have been so discourteous to their invited guest, the

Hon. B. B. Comer, our Governor, in introducing a ready prepared set of resolutions severely criticising the Governor, after he had made an able address by invitation of the Editors' Association of Alabama, being their guest. The mentioning of any discourteous remarks in his presence was a breach of all hospitality and should be regretted by the press generally that one of their number should be guilty of such conduct to a Governor, irrespective of their political feelings. We are pleased to make mention that the objectionable resolution to our Chief Magistrate was tabled and suitable resolutions were offered and passed as a substitute thanking the Governor for his able and timely ad-

We again call attention to the readers of The Southern Farmer in Alabama to the Alabama State Fair to be held in Birmingham October 8th to 15th inclusive. The Fair Association this year is offering liberal premiums in every department. Their premium list is now ready for mailing. By addressing Mr. Geo. Barnes, General Manager State Fair, Birmingham, Ala., you can get one of these premium lists. More interest should be manifested in these Annual Fairs every year. They should be the pride of every gardener and farmer in each State. It is a place where he or she can display a sample of their best products of the year's work and there see the products and success of others, a place to get new ideas, see new machinery, a place to see fine stock and poultry and possibly some that you would deem wise to improve your own with. All of this will prove an incentive for you to better your own work another year.

#### BETTER ROADS NEEDED.

To much can not be said on the necessity of better roads needed in our rural districts. Each farmer should talk to and work on those in authority until the fruits of their labor have matured. During the summer and fall months are the time your roads should be worked on and made in better condition for the winter's bad weather. Thousands of dollars could be saved to the farmers by having better roads from their farms to the markets and shipping points. Your school could be easier reached, making it more attractive, safer and quicker for your children to go to school. Better roads will increase our rural free mail service, will enhance the value of your land, and in many other ways better our conditions in the rural districts.

# ADVANTAGES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY FOR AGRICULTURE.

#### (Continued.)

In our previous articles we gave or suggested basic reasons why homeseeking husbandmen should seriously consider the merits of Jefferson County's opportunities. Now let us note some of these opportunities.

First, the small ratio of the producers of foods to the consumers—and here pause in your consideration long enough to grasp the fact that it must always remain this way; under present conditions of development the products of Jefferson County's soils do not supply 10 per cent. of her people's demands; and it is hardly likely that her agricultural products will be made to increase as fast as her population will multiply—a quantity of which the thoughtful horticulturalist will quickly perceive the value in his deductions.

Second, the large acreage of unused lands that can be now had in most cases for a reasonable price—in some cases for a consideration much less than the real value. While much of this land in its present wild or neglected state may not look very promising to the person who compares it with the alluvial soils of other sections, it can be made arable and very productive by intelligent preparation and cultivation.

Third, there is yet plenty of room for homeseekers to have their choice in the matter of location; small tracts of land can be found near by the largest centers of population, or larger ones but little more remote from the towns. There is room for thousands of gardens and small orchards whose products could be marketed "before breakfast" if their proprietors should so desire.

And fourth, but not least, the almost unlimited chances for the subspecializing suggested in the June Farmer. If a man likes dairying he need feel no fears about locating in Jefferson County with all the good stock he can properly manage; if he prefers fruit growing, and knows the business, old Jefferson's hills and mountains will yield abundantly when given a chance with proper cultivation; or if he likes vegetable gardening best, he only needs to learn the conditions of soil, climate and markets, and intelligently apply himself to his chosen field and success awaits him: or, if perchance he does not like "bone labor," but has plenty of brains to manage a few hens and hives of bees, Jefferson's markets will not be ulgtted by all that he can produce, nor need he fear ever having to take just "any old price" to get rid of what he can supply,

Now, a few words as to sub-specializing in earnest there are many fortunes locked up in the soil of Jefferson County for the men who will devote themselves exclusively to the production of potatoes; it is not Utopian to talk of 300 to 500 bushels of saleable potatoes per acre; and every farmer of experience knows that there is more profit in 100 bushels to the acre at usual Jefferson County prices than in "10-cent cotton." He who does not like the "back-breaking" potato business can do more than well by giving undivided attention to cabbage and turnips; or to tomatoes and squashes, or to lettuce and beans and cucumbers-in fact one might single out any two or three particular garden vegetables he most liked and by giving his time to producing and marketing them soon be well along the high-road to financial success. Or, not liking the vegetable business an enterprising person can find his "Klondike" in Jefferson County by giving his attention to the cultivation of berries alone; or he can make his "lucky strike" by plucky prospecting in the orchards of peaches and pears and plums, etc, that his personal work and attention can soon make to grow up from our now profitless acres.

And while for many it will be best for them to be sub-specialists, others can do better with combinations. Cows and vegetable gardens are a good combination for some, while others would best try fruits and poultry. But no matter what your line Jefferson's markets will absorb your products at a handsome profit and will still have to have thousands of cars of food stuffs sent annually from other States than Alabama.

In conclusion for this time let me say that there is room for hundreds of families upon our unoccupied lands. and abundant success for all who will make intelligent choice and devote themselves to business, but "lazy bones" had just as well "move on," for Jefferson County has no more to promise him than any of the less favored sections of our State or country; sloth and shiftless will strand the husbandman here quicker than anywhere else in the world. But he who is willing to pay a fair price for success as a tiller of the soil, let him not hesitate to come and settle somewhere among our verdant hills and help to feed the hungry thousands of toilers who will keep the mines and factories, etc., of Jefferson County producing unlimited wealth for generations to come.

In our next we will show some of the possibilities of our unoccupied soil.

H. G. HARDWAY,

Irondale, Ala.



We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

#### VEGEGTABLE PLANTING DUR-ING THE LAST OF JULY AND THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

For the above mentioned time, those who have space to plant vegetables should get busy now in properly preparing their soil to plant many crops that do best planted at this season. The soil for all vegetables should be well pulverized, getting all clods of dirt broken up, then raked off or harrowed, having your beds smooth and clean. Another important point in growing vegetables is to have your soil highly enriched. If you have not a lot of well rotted manure then get some complete vegetable fertilizer, a formula containing seven per cent. available phosphoric acid, five per cent. ammonia and five per cent potash will be found one of the best mixtures for vegetables. For an ordinary home or kitchen garden from fifty to one hundred pounds have usually been found enough. For larger planting use from six to eight hundred pounds to the acre. A thousand pounds would be better if you can afford it. A side dressing of nitrate of soda after your plants have started to grow will quicken the growth and prove a profitable investment.

One of the most important crops to plant now is turnips and ruta baga. It requires about two ounces to a 150 foot drill, two pounds in drills to an acre, making your rows for turnips from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, covering the seed about one inch deep, then roll or pat down the soil. There are many varieties of turnips. The kinds the writer would suggest for the early planting would be the White Flat Dutch and Red Purple Top Flat (strap leaved). These two are early and planting now will give you early fall turnips. The Seven Top or Southern Prize are old popular varieties highly prized on account of the "greens" they produce, which make fine salad in fall and winter. The mammoth Red or Purple Top Globe and the Large White Globe make large turnips, grow under the soil more than the flat varieties and will stand the cold better than most any of the other varieties. Those wishing a yellow flesh turnip will find the Amber Globe and Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen very fine varieties. The standard and best ruta baga is the Purple Top Yellow ruta baga. These are sown principally in August, while some sow them in July.

In our August issue we will give the cultivation of ruta bagas. Turnips and ruta bagas, while being a very fine table dish and a profitable vegetable to the market gardener as there is always a ready sale for them, will be found a fine crop to plant for milch cows and other stock feed.

Hanson, Iceberg, Big Boston and Cabbage lettuce can also be planted now. Care should be taken to shade the young plants.

#### Snap Beans.

This crop with the market gardeners should be given more attention as the fall bean crop has always been a profitable one. The Refuge 1,000 to I and the Red Speckle Valentine Beans for the bunch green pod varieties, and Currie's Rust-proof Wax and Wardwell's Kidney Wax of the yellow pod bunch varieties are the kinds the writer would suggest. Beans will make in about six weeks, and will bring good prices at that time.

#### Cabbage for Winter.

The Late Flat Dutch, Late Drumhead. Drumhead Savov and Autumu King Cabbage seed will be found the best varieties to plant now to produce about 2,500 plants, about six to eight ounces to make plants enough to set an acre in the fall months.

#### Collards.

These should not be overlooked as this is an important crop. There is nothing to equal the Georgia collards for fall and winter "greens." Now is the correct time to plant them. Market gardeners, especially where they are near large cities, find quick sales for collards at good prices.

Kale, radish, endive, cauliflower and mustard are sown now successfully.

The White Spine Cucumbers planted now, with fair seasons, and a side dressing of nitrate of soda after the plants have started to grow, will mature before frost. They will come on Godden's New Crop

# Turnip and Rutabaga Seed

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Our seed are tested for germination. We handle all standard varieties and reasonable prices. Price: 1-4 lb. 15c; pound 45c, by mail postpaid. Write for quantity prices-mention quantity wanted.

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Drumhead Savoy, Late Drumhead and Late Flat Dutch—three of the best varieties for late planting. Ounce 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; pound \$1.50, postpaid.

### Snap Beans for Late Planting

Refugee 1000 to 1 and Early Red Valentine-two of the best green podded bunch beans for fall planting. Price of either: pint 25c; quart 40c, by mail postpaid; by express not prepaid, pint 15c; quart 25c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

### Seed Rye

The kind that grows tall-plant now for green feed. Peck 40c; bushel \$1.50. Write for quantity prices, mentioning quantities wanted.

Write for our prices on crimson, bur and other clovers, grasses and other seed needed in quantity.

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the market when very few cucumbers are on the market, and naturally command high prices. Try it.

#### CELERY CULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has in press another one of those popular bulletins, Farmers' Bulletin No. 282, which is to be devoted to "Celery." and is written by W. R. Beattie, assistant horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry. It will give the history of the plant and methods of cultivation and marketing in the minutest detail, so that those who are making a specialty of the plant may find information therein which should prove of great help. Sixteen illustrations will be used to aid the descriptions to be found. It is a revision and extension of Farmers' Bulletin No. 148, prepared by Mr. Beattie, and it is intended for distribution in place of that buletin.

FREE-A certificate good for 50 cts. worth of Fall Planting Flower Bulbs for delivery in September.-To each new subscriber or renewal subscription to The Southern Farmer. By remitting only 50 cents you can get both. Write at once to The Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham,

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We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

#### DIPPING HOGS.

How to Keep Swine Healthy and Free From Vermin.

Very few hogs are free from lice, and breeders have been accustomed to use various remedies for the destruction of the pests. The favorite seats of lice on the hog are back of the ears, under the neck and under the breast. These vermin are bloodsuckers, and they produce in a short time a very weak, debilitated condition of the animal, making him susceptible to other diseases. If the pens are excessively dusty and through the inhalation of an excessive amount of dust there should be a slight pneumonia of the lungs, the animals affected with a large quantity of lice will be all the more apt to die.

Where animals affected with cholera were free from lice there was in the great majority of cases a far smaller percentage of loss sustained than where the herds were largely affected with lice. The first rule we insist upon when we visit an outbreak of cholera is to examine for lice, and if present the hogs are immediately relieved of these insects. The breeding pens and hog houses are also thoroughly disinfected. All the bedding that is found in pens and hog houses at time of disinfection is burned. The method that we have for disinfecting the hog pens is as follows: For the stable we prefer to use hot water and any of the coal tar preparations. This is done by making a I per cent. solution of some one of these preparations and using it liberally with broom and brush and also with a spray pump. If youh ave any of the spray pumps used for spraying trees, it will answer the purpose ad-

After the stables and pens are thoroughly disinfected the animals should be disinfected. This can be done by dipping them, which is a far easier method than any other. Of course it necessitates a dipping tank. These dipping tanks can be bought on the market very reasonably. If one is not in favor of the dipping tank or does not feel warranted in spending the amount that it would cost to purchase one, a spray pump will do the work. But I wish to state that in spraying hogs one should have them on the floor and must have quite a large and forcible sprayer, so that can be thoroughly saturated with liquid. If sprayed they should also be rubbed with a broom immediately, so that the fluid will soak well into the skin. The solution that we recommend is from 5 to 6 per cent. for grown hogs and about 3 to 4 per cent. for small pigs. In our experience we have not found any harm resulting from dipping very young pigs.

Spraying and dipping for lice can be highly recommended, as it is the only safe, rational way to do if hogs are in any way infested with lice.-Dr. Peters in Western Swine Breeder,

#### PASTURE FOR THE PIGS.

The liberty of a pasture field affords the growing pig that exercise so necessary to health and development, and the succulent grasses are rich in muscle and bone-forming material, are loosening and cooling to the system and have a great tendency to keep it free from disease. In a state of nature the hog is a grass eating animal, and the loss sustained by farmers each year by not following the dictates of nature in this respect is something enormous. In short, keeping hogs on concentrated food alone is as unnatural as it is unprofitable. A wood lot is a most valuable adjunct to the hog pasture. Here he can find an abundance of shade, can root among the leaves to his heart's content and find a large amount of plants, roots and insects that are exactly suited to his nature. This is nature's way, and thus he will grow up a natural, thrifty, profitable hog .-J. Al Dobie in National Stockman and

#### AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO.

Here is something different, yet practical-a permanent exhibition of things agricultural. The idea is to have on daily free exhibition almost everything from husking mitts to manure spreaders. This practical idea

has been worked out and is now an assured fact.

The exhibition will be held in the commodious new quarters recently acquired by White's Class Advertising Co., 118 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. This company, of which Frank B. White is President, occupies the entire top floor of the "Electrical Building," corner Jackson Boulevard and Desplaines street.

The exhibition hall is 88 feet by 50 feet, in the eastern half of the floor. It is light airy and very pleasant. Each exhibit will be enclosed by a neat metal railing, and be kept in



show condition for daily inspection. A special attendant will have oversight of the articles, and will devote his entire attention to explaining their merits and uses, to visitors and pur-

This is an excellent opportunity for manufacturers who advertise direct to consumers, yet sell through dealers throughout the West. Chicago is a great trading center, and many excursions daily bring great crowds of pleasure-seekers, dealers and business men from Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. If they know of this exhibition many will visit it, learn the good points of the articles they are interested in, and make arrangements for purchase.

Being thus represented also saves manufacturers the expense of a Chicago office and a special salaried representative.

The sizes of spaces run in multiples of 5 feet square, from 5x5 up to 10x20 or more, as desired.

An attractive folder entitled, "Would You Like to Have Your Goods on Display in Chicago at a Very Low Cost?" will be mailed free by White's Class Advertising Co., to any one. It has a map of Chicago's business section, with railroad depots, hotels, prominent clubs, elevated railroads, etc. It also shows a large ground-plan to scale of the Exhibition Hall, with full, detailed explanations.

Our readers, when in Chicago, are urged to visit this novel exhibition. They will be courteously received, and all questions answered by the gentleman in charge. Much that is profitable can be learned from the exhibit of new, novel and practical articles that relate to agriculture.

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Nashville, Tenn, for catalogue of Hog Scalders, Lard Kettles, Cans and Skimmers, Butcher Knives, Sausage Stuffers

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IOWA MUZZLE CO., Carroll, Iowa

#### FOR SALE A Few Choice Jersey **Bulls and Heifers**

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# A TALKING HORSE

SEELY'S LIQUID COUGH, HEAVE AND DISTEMPER CURE if afflicted with Cough 70 BATH



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The BLACK LOAM JOURNAL contains hundreds of propositions in the United States and Canada. You can't afford to be without it. 75c brings it one year, including Guide to Government Lands. Six months without Guide 25c. Advertise your Propositions. classified, I cent a word or display \$1 per inch each insertion.

Anchor Publishing Co.



invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

#### HORSE NOTES.

At the recent Cleburne Farm sale at Spring Hill, Tenn., Mr. Joseph R. Smith, of Birmingham, bought several of the best things offered, among others the 3-year-old stallion Direct Star, by Direct, 2.05, dam, Stella (dam of Twinkle, 2.05) by Tom Hal. He is an exceptionally promising colt, having shown wonderful speed as a 2-year-old. Mr. Smith left him with Chaffin Bros. in Tennessee for conditioning for next year's grand circuit, and he will go to Mr. Geers in the fall. Mr. Smith paid \$2,000 for the colt. He also bought, for \$900, the 2-year-old filly, Sally Direct, by Direct, 2.05, dam Sallie C, by Mc-Curdy's Hamiltonian; and for \$750 the yearling filly Hallie Direct, by Walter Direct, 2.053/4. These prices show that good ones will bring the price, and should encourage other southern breeders to own only good horses and breed them to the best stallions available.

Mr. Wm. H. Jones now has his stallion Beauseout, 2.051/2, at Marion, Ala., for a short stud season, and has Fred S. Wilkes, 2.113/4, at Livingston for a month. Both are reported as doing a good business. Mr. Jones has his two young Fred S. stallions, Higdon and Little Buddie, in the hands of Trainer Harrison at Columbia, Tenn. Little Buddie has already demonstrated himself to be a trotting race horse, and the admirers of Higdon will be glad to learn that he is developing a most satisfactory way and will likely conclude the season with a record around 2:15. He is a handsome fellow and Mr. Jones hopes to make of him a worthy successor in the stud to his great old sire.

Trainer Carter at the local track has in charge a 4-year-old gray brother of the illustrious Billy Buck who was such a sensation on the grand circuit three years ago. He belongs to a gentleman in Mississippi and while he has been slow developing, he is now stepping good, and Mr. Carter thinks highly of him. Billy Buck, who was

the greatest trotter Alabama ever produced, was developed by Mr. Carter, and is now being shaped up by his Texas owner for another trip down the grand circuit next year.

Among the very high bred youngsters that have recently been presented to their owners by aristocratic brood mares is a yearling colt by John R. Gentry, 2.001/4, out of a highly bred grand daughter of Stella, dam of Twinkle, 2.05, and a filly by Patchen Wilkes, grand sire of Dan Patch, 1.56, out of a good Morgan bred mare. Both are the property of Mr. R. P. McDavid of Birmingham.

Dr. A. Gibson has been doing a big business in the stud with his two stallions Makoline and Hal Directly, and now has them both at the local track in training for records this fall. They are two splendid specimens and to demonstrate their speed would add greatly to the value of their colts, which, by the way, are are exceedingly likely lot.

The Southern Farmer gets better with each issue. Tell your neighbor about it and that it is only 50 cents a

Bings-"Who first discovered electricity?"

Bangs-"Ben Franklin."

Bings-"No, sir. Noah did."

Bangs-"How do you make that

Bings-"He made the first arc light when he let the animals out on Ararat."-Exchange,

#### THANKS FOR SUCH A REMEDY.

Clarkson, Ala., Feb. 6, 1905. The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

Cleveland O .:

I have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM on a mule for exostosis, and it has entirely disappeared. Many thanks for such a rem-RICHARD E. BOWDEN.

### EXCHANGE COLUMN

One Cent a word for each insertion; no insertion to be less than 25 cents.

WANTED-Young men and young women to prepare for positions paying from \$50.00 to \$150.00 per month. Positions guaranteed; railroad fare paid. Wheeler Business College, Birmingham, Ala,

Formula for making Lemonade without Lemons. Can not be detected from the genuine. All kinds of fruit Ciders at a cost of only a few cents per gallon. The thing for picnics and cold drink stands. In exchange for I pair of any kind of thoroughbred chickens, sent express prepaid to my shipping point, Quitman, Miss. D. I. Barefield, Bergamot, Ala.

1 Standard Long Distance (\$37.50)

Phone, good as new, with the exception of a new battery. In exchange for a \$35.00 Incubator in good working order, sent prepaid to Quitman, Miss. D. I. Barefield, Bergamot, Ala.

FOR SALE-Formula for French Chemical Varnish for furniture. Dries quickly, destroys insects and imparts a beautiful lustre to old as well as new furniture. Price \$1.00. Address Mrs. R. M. Wood, Kalmia, Ala.

FOR SALE—The Bell Boy, No. 44,138.
Two year-old, bay colt, standard and registered by Wm. L. E. son of William L, by George Wilkes. Dam, Seba by Egbert. This is an upheaded, high class colt, always on the trot and will make a trotter if trained. His dam has two in the list and another will go in at first opportunity. His sire was a very fast and highly bred horse. If taken at once \$300 will buy The Bell Boy. This notice will appear but once. D. H. Baker, Gadsden, Ala.



The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.



# <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> Off on Mens Suits

## Also Odd Pants, Boys' and Youths' Suits

We mean to have a complete clean-up of all Spring and Summer Suits. Every suit represents the best quality that can be procured for its original price and at these special reduced prices are bargains that no one can afford to miss. Here is how the savings read:

\$ 7.50	Suits	July	Clearance	Sale	\$ 5.00
10.00	44	16	66	44	6.65
12.50	66	44	. 66	46	8.50
15.00	44	65	44	66	10.00
17.50	66	44	44	44	11.75
20.00	46	44	44	4+	13.50
25.00	44	66	46	44	17.50

Snappy Styles in Straw Hats One Third Off We are cleaning out for an immense stock of new fall goods. All Earle, Terrell & Co's stock must go early.

# Earle Brothers

1918-1920 First Ave.

Birmingham, Ala.



Earn Money.

My experience as to earning money in several different ways impresses me that beekeeping is the least work and gives the best income.

Since being married six years ago I have tried experiments in several ways, among which are gardening, dairying, raising chickens and keeping bees, all begun on a small scale, beginning with one cow, a dozen chickens, one swarm of bees, etc. Within four years my bees had increased to over twenty swarms, good, strong colonies.

They will increase faster if they are allowed, with less clear profit; for each colony, large or small, needs a hive, and of course the small colonies will not make much surplus honey, and thus do not pay for their homes. These I rob of their queens and put them with other colonies. Each colonly in the spring is worth from \$7.00 to \$10.00, according to the strength and breed. Each will throw out one large swarm which will make on an average, 75 pounds of surplus honey, which sells at from 8 to 13 cents a pound; the expense being about \$1.50 for a hive and a place to store honey, etc. Now for the work part. They have to be watched patiently during the swarming season in order to keep the new swarms from going away; then it is necessary to go and hive them. Then the honey has to be taken off and got ready for sale. But the best part is that they seldom need anything done for them all winter after they are given shelter, and they board themselves. We have no sowing, reaping or making hay for them, nor milking to get the profits, and give them a nest and they will not steal away and hide the profits where one has to hunt every day to find them.—Rural Home.

#### The Perversity of Bees.

If bees would only swarm when they had nothing else to do we could look upon the new colony as so much clear profit, but that is just what they will not do. They will swarm only when the honey season is best, and thus a day, or, more often, several days, are lost, both by those that go out and those that stay in the hive, just when time is most valuable. Swarming can be delayed or entirely checked by cutting out the queen cells, but this makes necessary so frequent disturbances of the bees by

Beekeeping as a Way for Women to opening the hive and lifting the frames that we sometimes think it is almost as much hindrance to them as to swarming. By having hives all ready and frames filled with old comb. or full sheets of foundation, the new colony will be ready for business the next day after they take possession. If bees seem to be clinging to the outside of the hive, as if nearly ready to swarm, yet do not, feed them at the top of the hive, under the cover and they will go in and proceed to put away the syrup, but will be ready to go when the queen is ready.--Indiana Farmer.

#### Bees in a City Flat.

A new wrinkle, introducing the delight and convenience of rural life into a city flat, was sprung today by William Fox, a local business man, when the Adams Express Company delivered to him a wire cage containing 25,000 honey bees, shipped by a Philadelphia firm.

Mr. Fox, with his family, occupies rooms in an upper story of an apartment house in the central part of the city. Outside his window he has constructed a big hive on a platform.

The work cut out for the bees is to forage in the back yards and in more distant fields for honey for the enterprising city man's table.

Other dwellers in the apartment house who never before had screens in their windows are getting them now, apprehensive lest the bees, in the novelty of the situation, stray into the wrong rooms with their honeyand their stings-York (Pa.) Cor-Philadelphia Record.

Comb honey will be much nicer finished, especially will the combs be attached to the bottom of the sections far better if bottom starters of foundation are used. Put in a strip of foundation about three-eights of an inch wide on the bottom of the section, and make the sheet of foundation which is fastened to the top just long enough to come down within one-sixteenth of an inch of the bottom starter. The bees will soon fasten the two together.

#### The One He Wanted.

"Ze Miss Millyons, it is said, spen's thousan's of dollars on ze bonnets alone, my dear Count," observed the Baron. "She is ze one for you."

"No, my dear Baron," was the reply. "I will make ze proposal to her milliner."-Judge.

#### OUR MOST DESTRUCTIVE RODENT.

U. S. Départment of Agriculture, Division of Publications. Washington, D. C., May 28, 1907.

The United States Department of Agriculture will soon issue Farmers Bulletin 197, entitled "Methods of Destroying Rats," prepared, under the supervision of the chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, by D. E. Lantz, assistant biologist. The topic is of perennial interest, and an infallible method of exterminating these rodents would be worth more to the people of the United States in a single decade than the Department of Agriculture has cost since its establishment.

One rat is much like another so far as destructiveness goes, but it is of interest to note that three kinds have appeared in this country, all immigrants from the Old World. The black rat was the first to reach our shores, which it did nearly three hundred years ago. The common species known as the brown, or Norway rat, arrived about the year 1775 and at once proceeded to drive out its weaker rival, until almost everywhere it has supplanted it. The third species, known as the roof, or Alexandrine, rat, of Egypt, is a great mariner and infests every ship; hence, naturally, it is common along our coast, especially in the South.

All rats are dangerous foes, but the brown rat is the worst mammalian pest in existence and in the United States destroys more property than all other noxious animals combined. No statistics of the actual damage annually done by these rodents have been gathered in America. In Denmark the loss is put at \$3,000,000 a year, and in France the damage by both rats and mice has been estimated at \$40,000,000 annually. A single rat will consume about 2 ounces of wheat or corn a day, and it destroys far more of the latter than it eats, as indeed it does of most other food. The average cost to the country of feeding a rat on grain is about 50 cents a year. If for each cow, horse, sheep, and hog on the farms of the United States the farmer supports one rat on grain, the toll levied on the cereals by these rodents would reach the enormous total of \$100,000,000 a year. Even granting that half their food is waste material, the tax of feeding rats is still an enormous drain on the profits of agriculture.

But much of their food is more expensive than grain, and the actual losses due to these animals are by no means confined to food. They enter stores and warehouses and deThe Secret of

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Now Revealed

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant iewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the Orientals and Greeks.

This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color, blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring as one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one-half what others charge. The recipe is free with

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12karat gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send today before this opportunity is forgotten.

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stroy dry goods-lace curtains, carpets, woolens, silks, as well as kid gloves and other leather goods. They gnaw through lead pipes, flooding buildings with water or filling them with gas. They injure furniture and the foundations and doors of buildings. They eat the insulation from electric wires, thus causing disastrous fires. The average fire loss in the United States due to defective insulation is placed at \$15,000,000 annually. a considerable part of which is said to be caused by rats.

Rats destroy eggs and young poultry, pigeons, game birds, and wild song birds. They have been known to kill young rabbits, pigs, and lambs, and even to attack children. Carl Hagenback once lost three young elephants because rats gnawed their feet, inflicting incurable wounds.

In addition to the direct damage they do, rats are known to be active agents in carrying disease germs from house to house and from city to city. Bubonic plague is usually disseminated from port to port in this way.

Their prolificness is the chief obstacle to their extermination. They produce young from three to six times a year, and females breed when about three months old. The average litter is about ten, but often it numbers fourteen or more. If three litters of ten each are produced every year, a single pair, breeding without check and without losses by death, in three years would be represented by ten generations and would number 20,155,392 individuals. The eleventh generation, due at the beginning of the fourth year, would number over a hundred millions.

The world has been fighting rats for several centuries, but the warfare has been neither systematic nor persistent. The number of "infallible" devices and formulas for killing the rodents that have been put forth would fill volumes, and still the pestiferous rat survives and grows more and more cunning as the devices for its destruction gain in ingenuity.

The Biological Survey does not pretend to have worked out an infalliblle device for killing rats by wholesale, but the methods for their destruction given in the bulletin are those which careful experiments have shown to be the best, and the formulas for poisoning and trapping are the most approved ones. Particular emphasis is placed on the rat-proof construction of buildings and on organized co-operative efforts to destroy the animals.

The bulletin will be furnished free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture or to Senators, representatives and Delegates in Congress.

ANGORA GOATS.

Angora goats are now attracting much attention in many parts of the country and particularly from owners of rough, bushy land due to the ability of the goats to readily clear and reclaim such tracts and thus materially enhance their value.

Mohair, the fleece of the Angora, is in greater demand than for a number of years and much higher prices are prevailing in the Eastern markets than for several seasons. New mohair mills are in operation and greater competition is now shown in the purchase of the domestic clip. The importations of foreign mohair this year to supply the deficiency in the home production promises to exceed the 2,625,575 pounds imported from Turkey and South Africa in 1906.

Many American clips have commanded from 34c to 42c per pound this season, many of the female animals of these flocks shearing five pounds and the males eight to fifteen

For several years the United States Deartment of Agriculture has been advocating Angora husbandry as a very promising animal industry for this country. A recently issued bulletin from this department entitled, "Information Concerning the Angora Goat," should be in the hands of every owner of rough pasture or range land. The book may be had free of charge through Congressmen or Senators. It is illustrated and full of information of interest and value to one investigating this promising live stock

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association-the national organization of breeders of Angora goatsalso has interesting literature relative to Angora husbandry, it will be pleased to send to any one forwarding his or her address to Secretary John W. Fulton, Helena, Montana.

Numerous exhibits of Angora goats will be held at the Agricultural and Live Stock Fairs throughout the country this fall. At the annual National Angora Goat Exhibit to be held at Kansas City in October over \$800 is offered in premiums, being, with the exception of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, the largest amount ever offered at an Angora goat show.

Prizes aggregating \$600.00 will be offered on Angora goats at the San Antonio, Texas, Fair this year, and a larger appropriation than ever before made, has been provided for Angora classes at the Oregon State Fair.

Liberal appropriations for premiums assure interesting exhibits of Angora goats at the following additional fairs this fall:

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, O. West Virginia Exposition and State Fair, Wheeling, W. Va.

State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas. California State Fair, Sacramento,

Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, U. Wisconsin State Fair, Madison, Wis. North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh,

Georgia State Fair, Atlanta, Ga. Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo. Inter-State Fair, Trenton, N. J. Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich. Spokane Inter-State Fair, Spokane, Wash.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville,

Inter-State Fair, Lynchburg, Va. South Dakota State Fair, Huron,

Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont. Snohomish County Fair, Everett,

Walworth County Fair, Elkhorn,

Scio Stock & Agricultural Fair, Oregon.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association offers a handsome cup for the best exhibitor's flock of registered Angora goats, consisting of one buck any age, one doe two years old or over, one doe one year old and under two, and one doe kid under one year old, exhibited at any state, county or other fair in the United States this year.

Oregon is credited with having the second largest number of Angora goats of any State, ranking next to Texas in this industry. The proceedings of the meeting of the Angora goat breeders held at Dallas, Oregon, last winter, and also an account of the eighth annual Angora goat show held at the same time and place, have been published by the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association in book form for free distribution. It is illustrated with pictures of prize winning Oregon Angoras and is a publication that will interest all goat men and too all investigating this industry. A copy may be had by addressing John W. Fulton, Secretary, Helena, Mont.

We open the columns of The Southern Farmer to the members of the different Farmers' Union Locals. By telling your brother member through The Southern Farmer of the success your Local and the Union news you would stimulate many a Local perhaps not as strong as yours.



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Twentieth Century Review Magazine.
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Southern Poultry Fancier, Atlanta, Ga.
Woman's Work Magazine.
American Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Southwest Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.
Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.
Modern Stories Magazine, New York.
The Home Magazine, New York.
Good Health Magazine, Battle Cr'k, Mich.
The Farmer's Wife Magazine, St. Paul.
Mail Order Magazine,
The Farm Money Maker, Cincinnati, O.
Home Queen Magazine, New York.
Evening Hours Magazine, New York.
Evening Hours Magazine, New York.
Summary:
Summary:
20 Great Weeklies and Monthiles.

Send in seven orders and get valuable Fountain Pen or Large Hand-sewed American Flag, 3x5 feet.

If you are already a subscriber to any or all of these papers your time will be extended one year on receipt of the combination price.

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city or any paper in our club.

If you don't want all the papers sent to one address, you can split the club and have them sent any number of different addresses.

Each and every paper contains reading matter of interest and value to every member of any family, from the youngest baby to the oldest grandparent.

The saving habit is the key to wealth—not how much you make, but how much you save.

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On account of this being such a re-markable offer and for only a limited time from this date, we cannot send

Personal Checks Add 10c for Exchange If you send in your order we will send you the grandest and biggest premium list ever offered to club raisers on this wonderful offer.

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W'kly Age-Herald of Birmingham

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#### WINTER RYE.

# Its Importance as a Cover Crop and Winter Pasture,

By Geo. Griffin.

Winter rye is coming into gradual use throughout the South, but it has been a long campaign of education to get the Southern farmer convinced of its enormous importance.

It is not possible in this short article to arrange all the possible argument that could be made showing the advantage of the larger use of rye in the South, but the writer gives a summary with a few general remarks about its culture which ought to be of interest to every southern farmer.

#### Summary.

The expense for seed in sowing rye is relatively very small and where it is sown in corn or cotton or other crop at the last working in July, August or September the expense in land preparation is nothing. When sown on oat or wheat stubble it is necessary of course to break the soil, but the amount of vegetable matter introduced in the soil in turning the stubble more than pays for the plowing.

Rye will give a good account of itself on soil too poor to grow corn or cotton successfully, hence it is possible to utilize land unproductive to other staple crops and at the same time actually improve such soil through the use of rye, for some other crop to follow. This is accomplished where the rye is turned under in the spring as a green manuring crop or where the crop is grazed off, cut for hay or only the stubble turned under.

Rye, when sown in early fall will furnish valuable grazing for all classes of live stock during December, January, February and March. The remainder may then be turned under or stock can be taken off then and a good crop of hay harvested in May or June.

Rye is even profitable to sow where it is not needed for pasturage or hay because it is well known or can easily be seen that any cover crop during fall, winter and early spring that does not impoverish the soil will prevent washing of lands, hold the soil together and conserves much valuable plant food that would be washed away where the land was barren or idle.

Rye, being perfectly hardy in the South, may be planted any month from July to January. The proper time to sow depends altogether on what is desired in the resulting crop. Earliness in planting, however, is to be desired.

Expensive land preparation in sowing rye is not necessary although of course it will do better where such preparation be made. The same preparation usually made for oats will answer and the same methods of planting and covering will do.

The quantity of seed necessary will depend on what is desired in the crop and whether sown by itself or with other grains or forage plants. When sown by itself one bushel to the acre is recommended, but where the soil is strong and heavy pasturing is to ensue one and a half to two bushels is recommended.

Rye and hairy vetch in combination makes one of the finest pastures or hay. Sow half bushel rye and twenty to thirty pounds vetch to the acre. The vetch improves the quality of hay or pasture besides greatly enriching the soil the same as cow peas.

#### POSITIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Not worthy, competent young man need be without remunerative employment in these days of unprecedented prosperity. The Business University at Bowling Green, Ky., announces that it can not furnish even half as many bookkeepers as it is asked to supply and yet this institution prepares more bookkeepers than any other school in the South.

Now is the time for young men to get into permanent business,

#### THE WAY IT READ.

The editor of a little Western paper was in the habit of cheering up his subscribers daily with a column of short pertinent comments on their town, their habits, and themselves. The department on account of its intimate personal flavor was the most popular thing in the paper.

The editor, as he saw it growing in favor, gradually allowed himself a wider and wider latitude in his remarks, until the town passed much of its time conjecturing "what he'd das't to say next."

On a hot day, when the simoon whistled gaily up the streets of the town, depositing everywhere a burden of sand, the editor brought forth this gem of thought:

"All the windows along Main street need washing badly."

The next morning he was waited on by a platoon of indignant citizens who confronted him with the paragraph in question fresh from the hands of the compositor and informed him fiercely that he had gone too far. After a hasty and horrified glance he admitted that he had.

It now read:

"All the widows along Main street need washing badly."—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," in the August Everybody's.

#### In His Watch Pocket.

Passing a machine shop at the noon hour Mike noticed that his friend Pat enjoying his noon meal, and asked:

"Shure, Pat, an' does the boss give yez an hour for dinner?"

"Begorra, an' he don't give me inything," replied Pat. "It's mesilf that has to bring it wid me."



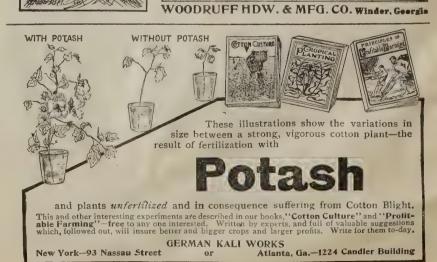












#### THE SOUTHERN FARMER

THE FARMER'S PRIVATE WEED PATCH.

If You Have One on Your Plantation, Give it Attention.

A great many farmers while waging ceaseless warfare, no quarter given, with weeds in the field, manage to maintain a private weed patch well stocked with all the weeds that the country will grow. It is sure to contain dog fennel, a comparatively harmless weed, the loud-smelling jimson, cockleburs, and a dozen other varieties that are less harmful. Usually the farmer selects his feed yard or his garden or his orchard for his private weed patch, to keep in stock plenty of weeds that will give him trouble for years to come.

We suggest that it is time to drop this private weed patch business and wage the same kind of warfare against weeds in the orchard and the hog lot and around buildings as he does in the fields. If he would simply mow these down before they seed-a job for some day when he can do nothing else-he will add very much to the looks of the farm and save himself very much trouble and loss in the years to come.

A little timely effort even when work is pressing will put a stop to this weed nursery business. On many farms there are now growing enough weed seeds, especially around haystacks, to stock a ten-acre field. Mow them off. Plow the ground. If the yard is infested with these weeds, mow them down and thus mulch the trees against dry weather. You cannot afford to grow these weeds.-Wallace's Farmer.

#### A BIRD-FLIGHT FALLACY.

There have been decades of dispute over the value of hollow bones and the air-sacs in many species of birds. It has been contended that inasmuch as the temperature of birds is higher than that of any other creature, this network of air-chambers, becoming filled with air warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, enables the bird to rise. It is true that the gannet, the pigeon, the pelican, the albatross, and other flying birds are equipped with air-chambers, but the Australian emu, which flies, when at all, with the greatest difficulty, as well as the ostrich and the apteryx, which cannot fly at all, are also provided with these air-cells-and so, too, is the orangutan! Moreover, notably good fliers -swifts, martins, snipes, the gloss starling, the spotted-flycatcher, the wood wren, and the black-headed bunting, have bones destitute of air, some of them, in fact, being filled with marrow. No fallacy in science has been more difficult to puncture than this air-cell or balloon theory of flight.—"The Mystery of Bird-Flight," in August Everybody's.

#### THE FLAVOR OF EGGS.

The age of the egg has a very marked effect upon its flavor, as germs enter through the porous shell and start a process of decomposition. The flavor of fresh eggs varies with the food of the hen. If the hen eats a large amount of animal food the eggs will have a stronger, coarser flavor than when the hens are fed chiefly upon grains. Strong-flavored vegetables, such as onions, affect the taste of the eggs in a very marked degree. Another very important point in securing eggs of good flavor is to keep them in a clean place, away from strong-smellin substances. The shell of the egg is porous and readily absorbs odors. If there is musty hay in the hens' nest the eggs will be pretty

sure to have a bad flavor.-Dalinda Cotey, in Rocky Mountain Farming.

#### VEGETABLES PREVENT CAN-CER.

Dr. Robert Bell, a prominent physician of London, England, holds that cancer is not caused by any microorganism, but is the result of faulty diet and consequent improper sanitation of the body. In a recent lecture he announced that bad eating and drinking is one of the chief factors in the production of cancer. One of the special causes is the eating of too much red meat, but in general the persons who eat freely of vegetables and milk are better able to resist the approach of cancer. In his whole life he has met only one cancer patient who was a vegetarian. Smoking, he believes to be an excitant of cancer. but not a direct cause. It is his belief that within ten years the world will know how to rid itself of this disease.

Why is an actress like an angel? Because we seldom see one that is not painted.

What 'bus has found room for the greatest number of people? Colum-

# The Southern Farmer PATTERNS

10c Each & Up-to-date, Seam Allowing, Perfect Fitting Patterns

No. 5765. Apron for Misses and Girls A practical work apron, such as the one here shown, is a very useful gar-ment to possess and should be included in every young girl's ward-robe. The skirt is long enough to cover the entire dress and hangs straight and full from a round yoke The long sleeves are gathered into straight wristbands, but they may be omitted if a sleeveless apron is preferred. Percale was used for the de velopment, but gingham, chambray and butcher's linen are all appropriate. For a girl of 12 years 31/4 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.





No. 5721. A Simple Little Frock The little frocks hanging straight from the shoulder are always appropriate for young children and they are quite simple to make. This one was made of white lawn, narrow edging being used for trimming the collar and sleeves. Linen, nain sook gingham, chambray and China silvare all suitable for reproduction. For a child of 3 years 2 yards of 36 iuch material will be required. Sizes for 1,2,3,4 and 5 years

No. 5610. Ladies Cir. Short Petticoat

Nainsook trimmed with embroidered flouncing is shown in this design for an underskirt. The smooth adjustment over the hips renders it especially desirable for wear with the close-fitting skirts now so fash-ionable. The pattern provides for habit style or inverted box-pleat in The use of the yoke is optional, as the skirt is fitted by darts. Cambric, linon, wash silk and flannel are all used in making garments of this kind. The medium size will require 4 7-8 yards of 36 inch material. Sizes for 22.24, 26, 28.30 and 32 inches waist





No. 5742. A Pretty Morning Dress For morning wear there is nothing that quite takes the place of a cor fortably fitting wrapper. This one is cut on excellent lines and is adapted to a variety of materials. The front fullness is laid in fine tucks to about

No. 5752. A Stylish Blouse

This pretty waist in surplice style makes one of the latest variations of the fancy blouse. Fine tucks are laid in the upper part of the fronts, which are crossed and softly draped into the belt. The back is plain and full length and elbow sleeves are both included in the pattern. It is especially suited to the soft supple fabrics now in use, such as cashmere, voile, pongee, linen and chiffon taffeta. For 36 inch bust measure 23/4 yards of material 36 inches wide will be re. quired Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 nches bust measure



Having made arrangements with the best pattern makers in America, we are in position to supply these and other patterns at the small cost of 10 cents each. Upon the receipt of 2 cents we will also mail free the Beauty Fashion Catalogue containing descriptions of thousands of patterns. To those renewing subscription or to new subscribers of the Southern Farmer, we will mail FREE either two of the above patterns, together with the Beauty Fashion Catalogue. Address

The Southern Farmer Pub. Com'y, Birmingham, Ala

# The Country People

Many of Them Have Money in the Bank These Prosperous Times

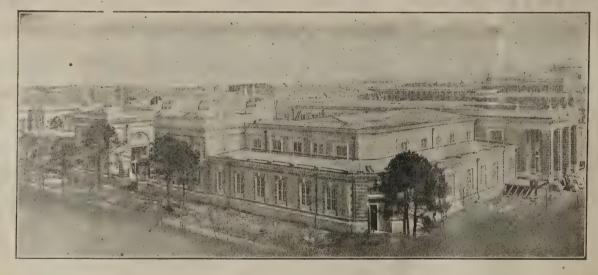
Time has been when the country people had almost no money. Now very many of them are making money and have bank accounts. The Birmingham Trust and Savings Company has many such accounts and sets a high value on its country patrons. The fact is that every farmer who has money ought to put it in a good strong bank. There is nothing more dangerous in this part of the country than keeping cash money in a farm house. The record of this bank recommends it

# Birm'gham Trust & Saving's Co

Capital \$500,000

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Surplus \$250,000



Main Building and Pure Food Building Jamestown Exposition

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of Atlanta, Ga., for one year for \$1.00. The regular price of the two papers would be \$1.50, but by remitting \$1.00 to The Southern Farmer Pub. Co., Birmingham, Ala., you get

A Year's Subscription to Each

# Amzi Godden Seed Co

Birmingham, Ala.

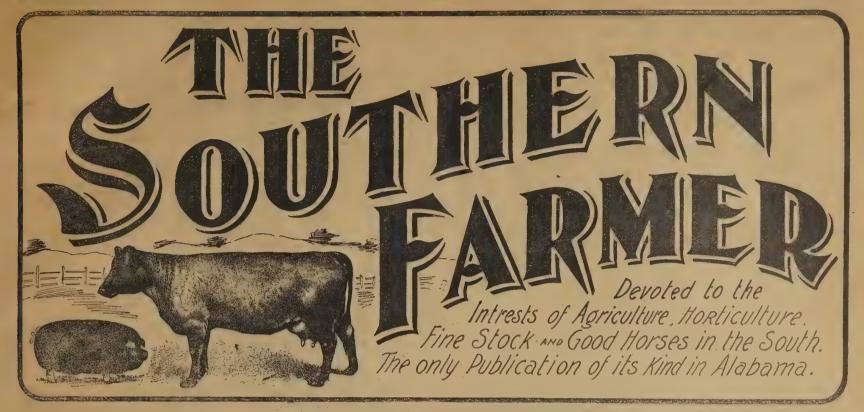
have just issued an instructive illustrated

### Summer & Fall Seed Catalogue

If you have a garden or farm you should have one. Write them for one :: :: :: ::

They are Sent Free on Request





Birmingham, Ala.

### SEPTEMBER, 1907

50c Per Year

#### CORRESPONDENCE

Betwen Hon. B. B. Comer, Governor of Alabama, and Mr. M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Companies, concerning the Reduced Passenger and Freight Rates Suspended and Enjoined in the Litigation Now Pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for Middle District of Alabama.

Montgomery, August 14, 1907. Milton H. Smith, President L. & N. Railroad, Louisville, Ky.

Please allow me to call your attention that the Legislature of Alabama in recent session enacted laws making certain regulations for railroads regarding the pasenger and freight rates.

garding the pasenger and freight rates.

Your road is violating these laws every day. You of course understand that my position is to see the full execution of same. I feel sure that if I could have a full, free conference with your management that we could adjust these matters so as to avoid friction. The people of Alabama wish to live in the utmost accord with all the public service corporations. I think further that the public service corporations will in the end secure their best interest by conceding many things along this line which they might think detrimental to some of their interests.

I will be here at the Executive Of-

might think detrimental to some of their interests.

I will be here at the Executive Office on August 21st and 22nd, and will be glad to meet with any representative of your road with authority from your company to discuss the necessity of the observance of the laws of this State by your Company.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) B. B. COMER,

Governor.

August 16, 1907 Hon. B. B. Comer, Governor, State of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.

Your telegram and letter of the 14th instant have just come to my at-

The Legislature of Alabama having enacted certain statutes, which were approved by you as Governor, materially affecting the interests of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and which the management be-

lieve to be illegal, proceedings were instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama for the purpose of securnig a judicial investigation and decision from the Courts of final review as to the validity of said statutes, so far as they applied to said Company and the South & North Alabaam Railroad Company. At the hearing in said court on the applications for restraining orders and injunctions pendente lite, the Railroad Commission of Alabama was represented by able said court on the applications for restraining orders and injunctions pendente lite, the Railroad Commission of Alabama was represented by able counsel, including the Attorney General of the State, and thus the State's designated representatives became parties thereto. This Company has, in compliance with the orders of said Court, given a bond and stands ready and willing to give additional bonds from time to time as may be required, to protect the interests of all concerned, sholud the final decision in that litigation be adverse to its contentions. Since March 30, 1907, the freight and passenger rates in controversy have been suspended in accordance with the express provisions of the laws of Alabama, and the enforcement of said rates have been duly enjoined. Ndither this Company, nor any of its officers, agents or servants has violated any provision of said laws. As the reduced rates have been suspended, and their enforcement enjoined, they were not in force, and the non-observance of same, therefore, does not constitute a public offense. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to deny your accusation that this Company is violating these laws every day.

Such proceedings having been thus instituted have been acquiesced in by

Such proceedings having been thus instituted have been acquiesced in by you as Governor and all State officials for more than four months without any question of their validity, and should be prosecuted to a conclusion in an orderly and lawful manner. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company is a law-abiding citizen, and has in the epast, and I trust will always in the future, comply with all legislative enactments, reserving the inherent right of all citizens, individual or corporate, to obtain a decision in the courts of justice as to the legality of such acts as may be questioned. The officials of the State of Alabama, having been thus cited to a Court having undoubted jurisdiction of the subject matter, and having responded to these legal proceedings and become parties thereto, all law-abiding citizens should co-operate to secure an early adjudi-

cation and abide by the result therein. I respectfully submit that you, as a citizen and the chief executive of the State of Alabama, should also co-operate in securing a speedy and final adjudication of these matters in the courts of justice. Any other course on your part would tend to obstruct the course of public justice, and place you in the attitude of violating in your individual capacity the laws of the State of Alabama, as well as of the United States, which attitude I assume you do not wish to occupy. Believing that the questions in controversy should be adjudicated in the manner above indicated. I feel that nothing could be accomplished by the interview proposed by you, and you are, therefore, informed that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will not be represented at the conference suggested, at the Executive Office on the 21st or 22nd instant.

Yours truly,

M. H. SMITH,

President.

Montgomery, August 22, 1907.

Hon. Milton H. Smith,
President L. & N. Railroad,
Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Sir:
Yours of the 16th received and noted.
Without discussing the facts in the

noted.
Without discussing the facts in the case, on which naturally we would differ very much, I regret that you thought it would be unproductive of good results that we should have a conference regarding the adoption by action on the part of your company of the recent legislative acts of the State

of the recent legislative acts of the State.

Enclosed find clipping from today's paper evidencing what I think is the State's position on these laws. I will be glad if you will consider carefully and accept my assurance that I am triying to avoid all unpleasantness, all friction, and wish to accomplish only that which I believe to be reasonable and right. I believe the people of the State will welcome conservative action on the part of your company towards giving these statutes a fair and reasonable trial. Your company means very much to the people of Alabama, and the people mean equally as much to your company, and it looks to me that you could find some conservative ground on which you would make amicable adjustment of these conditions.

Please think carefully over the matter, and at your convenience I would

glad to hear further from you. Iwill be absent from the State for

Iwill be absent from
a few days.
I am writing by today's mail to the
N., C. & St. L. and the Western along
the same general lines.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) B. B. COMER,
Governor.

August 28, 1907.

Hon. B. B. Comer,
Governor, State of Alabama,
Montgomery, Ala.

Hon. B. B. Comer,

Governor, State of Alabama,

Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of August 22nd, enclosing a newspaper clipping containing a statement from you which seems to be dated Montgomery, August 21, 1907, and which you make an exhibit or part of your communication, duly received.

In your communication of August 14th you say: "Please allow me to call your attention that the Legislature of Alabama in recent session enacted laws making certain regulations for railroads regarding the passenger and freight rates. Your road is violating these laws every day." As is evidenced by the following quotations from your statement of the 21st, you in effect reiterate the charge that the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroads are violating existing laws: "I shall endeavor at all times, to the utmost of my ability, to use all lawful and proper means to secure the enforcement of the laws of Alabama." In reply to your letter of the 14th, I stated: "Since March 30, 1907, the freight and pasenger rates in controversy have been suspended in accordance with the express provisions of the laws of Alabama, and the enforcement of said rates has been duly enjoined. Neither this company nor any of its officers, agents or servants has violated any provision of said laws. As the reduced rates have been suspended and their enforcement enjoined, they were not in force, and the non-observance of same, therefore, does not constitute a public offense. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to deny your accusation that this company is violating these laws every day."

I am assured by counsel that the foregoing statement is correct, and that both the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroads are conducting their operations in Alabama strictly in accordance with the laws of that State. This has been made so plain that I am sure your legal advisers must have af-

firmed the correctness of this view, if you have consulted them.

I am aggrieved that you should reiterate the charge that the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Companies are violating the laws of Alabama.

To re-state the contention: The State of Alabama having enacted certain statutes which the representatives of the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroads believe to be unlawful, and knew to be inimical, those representatives appealed, as they had the right to appeal, to the Department of Justice which, in our plan of government, was created for adjusting such disputes; and they assumed that the State, the other party to the contention, would await and abide by the result of the litigation. To put the rates in effect during the time necessarily consumed in presenting to the courts facts that will permit of an intelligent conclusion, would inflict an irreparable injury upon the companies should the courts sustain their contention by deciding that the acts in question are illegal. Instead of proceeding in a legal and orderly way to secure a ruling of the tribunal created for deciding differences between citizens, you undertake to force the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Companies to accede to your unreasonable demands by threatening them with the infliction of destructive penalties; i. e., rather than endeavor to secure an early adjudication in the courts, you attempt to accomplish your ends by intimidation. You assert your determination "to convene the Legislature to pass a "Sunday Freight Train Law," a "Law Domesticating the Foreign Corporations," an "Excess Baggage Bill," and bills affecting freight rates," and to avail yourself of the services of legal counsel to prepare such railroads. As these branches have been largely constructive numbers of the highwayman—"your money or your bready of the reduced passenger and freight rates that are not in effect or I, as Chief Executive of the State of Alabama from near Elkmon to Grand Bay, a distan

In obtaining and assuming this enormous sum, the company has at different times been on the verge of bankruptcy. For a large part of the period of the company's existence, the stockholders received no dividends on their investment, the net earnings, if any, derived from whatever source, being applied to the payment of cost of additions and betterments to the property. For forty-six years the average dividend has been less than three per cent. upon the par value of

the capital stock. At great cost, a large mileage of branch roads has been constructed in mineral districts. When the mineral deposits are exhausted, the roads will be worthless; and if not abondoned, will be maintained and operated at a heavy loss. This means that the capital invested in such roads will be lost unless, during the period in winch the minerals are being mined, the earnings are sufficient to permit of a sinking fund being created to reimburse, at least the cost of construction. Assuredly, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company has in the past thirty-five years been of untold benefit to the citizens of Alabama and it is entitled to their good will, commendation and co-operation. Only thus will it be encouraged and aided in making further investments to create much needed additional facilities. Unfortunately, violent antagonism in the State, developed under your leadership for several years past, has all but utterly destroyed the ability of the company to make any further development;—its credit has been paralyzed.

At a hearing of the Railroad Com-

veropment;—its credit has been paralyzed.

At a hearing of the Railroad Commission of Alabama on April 5, 1905, at which you as President presided, after calling attention to the needs of the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Companies for large amounts of additional capital in order to create facilities for handling the rapidly increasing traffic, I said: "Now, if this Commission enters upon a campaign of antagonism against the railways, if it should reduce the rates so as to make the operations, still more unprofitable, it will certainly tend to paralyze, if it does not paralyze, the efforts to get additional capital, and you will almost render futile the efforts of the railways to increase the traffic and develop the business of the State and of the country." It is known of all that what I then feared has come to pass. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company can not now borrow additional capital to reduce grades, construct second track, and create other facilities so badly needed to enable it to transport with reasonable promptness traffic now seeking movement in and through Alabama. Long time obligations of the company can not now be disposed of, and the management having—I fear unwisely—entered into obligations to build certain extensions and make additional betterments, has been compelled to issue, upon onerous terms, what are termed short time obligations; and it must necessarily withhold the enormous expenditure involved in reducing grades and double-tracking the line between Elkmont, Ala., and Mobile, Ala., which it has for some time past been considering, and which the necessities of the traffic really require. Instead, it must confine its operations to existing lines, and restrict its traffic to existing facilities. Other railway companies operating in Alabama are in the same condition. There is not one of them that can at this time, prudently make additional capital expenditures; and, like the Louisville & Nashville, they would if they could, gladly suspend work on extens

Bowling Green Business University

ing operating expenses, interest, taxes, and dividends (the amount of dividends being the same in each year) was \$102,147.00. Of the increase of \$5,254,949.00 in gross receipts, over ninety-eight per cent. was absorbed by the increase in operating expenses, interest and taxes. And yet it is your purpose to still further aggravate such an unfavorable result by reducing the remuneration which the railway companies receive for transportation; by increasing taxes; and in all other ways that your ingenuity can suggest.

other ways that your ingenuity can suggest.

"You say: "The people pay in the way of taxes four and a half million dollars a year. \* \* \* The railroads levy a tax upon Alabama about thirty-five millions of dollars a year." You presume upon the ignorance or indifference of those who may listen to you by asserting that the remuneration received for services rendered by transportation lines is a tax. You know that the remuneration received by railroads for their product (viz.: transportation) is no more a tax than the remuneration you pay to those who cultivate products of your farm is a tax upon the cotton mills, or the amount received by you for the product of your cotton mills is a tax upon the consumer, or the amount received by you as rent for real estate is a tax. You might as well say that the sums the people of Alabama pay annually for services of laborers, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, preachers, or for the very bread and meat they consume, are a tax, as to say that transportation charges are a tax upon them. The one statement would be as accurate as the other.

Furthermore, in your published

Furthermore, in your published

statement, you omit to tell the public that of the four and a half millions of dollars in annual taxes paid by the people of Alabama, the Louisville & Nashville and South & North Alabama Railroad Companies paid last year one-sixteenth, or \$6.00 of every \$100. To be exact, the total amount of State, County and Municipal taxes in Alabama paid by these two railroad companies in the year ending June, 30, 1907, was \$272,157.36. Not only so, but upon assessments made in pursuance of onerous revenue measures passed by the present legislature, and approved by you, the annual State, County and Municipal taxes to be paid in Alabama for the current fiscal year by these two railroad companies will, I a mreliably informed, reach approximately \$400,000, or nearly ten per cent, of the entire annual taxes you say the whole people of the State, individuals and corporations, have heretofore paid. In conclusion, I respectfully urge that, instead of convening the Legislature for the avowed purpose of enacting inimical legislation to still further harass the railroads, and of urging, as you are doing by your public expressions and conduct, the people of Alabama to harass and annoy railroads, you, as Chief Executive and as a law-abiding citizen, permit the contention to be decided in accordance with the laws of Alabama, in a lawful and orderly way; and that you, by precept and example, encourage all law-abiding citizens to patiently await the decision of the courts and acquiesce therein, as the railway companies will assuredly do.

Very truly,

M. H. SMITH,

President. statement, you omit to tell the public

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See Che Southern Farmer's Great Premium Offer on the First Page

# HOME CORNER

WE OFFER ONE (\$1.00) DOLLAR

For the Best Letter in This Department.

As an inducement to many house-keepers who know many points about household work that would be a great help to other housekeepers, and also impart to a sister such suggestion that would be beneficial, we have been prompted to make this offer. We will give credit to each letter received and at the end of each month award the prize of one dollar to the best letter. We invite every farmer's wife or daughter to send a short letter on any subject that they might think would interest the readers of the Home Corner.

Address your letter to the "Home Corner."

Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

#### Two Tested Recipes.

Sugar Cookies—A cup and a half of sugar, two eggs, one-third of a cupful of sweet milk, one level teaspoonful of soda, three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, seasoning and flour enough to roll; bake in a quick oven.

Ginger Cookies—One cupful of shortening (butter or lard), one cupful of molasses, half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of hot water, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon and cloves, a little salt and flour to roll. Bake in quick oven.

#### The Family Medicine Chest.

In the medicine chest there can be many home remedies to obviate the frequent calls of the doctor and to furnish the ounce of prevention which is worth a pound of cure, says the Chicago Tribune.

A bottle of camphor, well corked, is useful for bathing an aching forehead. Toothache often yields to a bit of cotton saturated with it, and pimples and blackheads disappear if the affected parts are frequently bathed with this remedy.

Alcohol is useful for bathing parts affected by neuralgia or rheumatism.

#### Bacon a Good and Cheap Food.

In his recent investigations and careful analysis, Professor Snyder, of the Minnesota station, places bacon high on the list of food. He says withal it is very digestible. He says it should be cut in thin slices and fried to a crisp. It is high in protein. Profesor Snyder says:

"Lean bacon contains as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as other meats, making it at the same time, and even at a higher price per pound, a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion."

#### Baked Green Tomatoes.

Cut off a thick slice at the stem end, remove the seeds and place in salt water for an hour. To a pint of breadcrumbs and a small onion finely minced, two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper, mix well, and fill the tomatoes, set them in a pan, add a little hot water, cover and bake slowly for an hour. Remove the cover and brown slightly before serving.

#### Wedding Feast Salad.

Chicken salad is the most dependable relish to serve at the wedding feast. It never holds the possibilities of ptomaine poisoning, as fish may, and it does not wilt, as a green salad would, if the reception runs for some length. Here is an old family recipe.

This quantity would make very

nearly two quarts of salad, sufficient for twenty people, if served with sandwiches and ices. Select two plump fowls not too old; simmer in boiling water until tender. Do not cut them up before cooking and do not cook in cold water; as this draws out the juice. When tender remove from the liquor, cool and cut into dice. Add one pint of celery cut in dice, mixed lightly, sprinkled with a little salt. If you do not like oil, use this dressing. Beat the yolks of seven eggs, seven pinches of mustard and seven teaspoonfuls of sugar; place in a porcelain stew pan; add slowly seven tablespoonfuls of boiling vinegar; cook slowly until thick, mix with the chicken, add one cupful of good sweet cream whipped light and salt and pepper to taste. If you like oil, try this mayonnaise dressing: Into the well beaten yolk of one egg add drop by drop one pint of olive oil. Boil two eggs hard, rub into the yolks a dash of cayenne pepper, one-half spoonful of salt. Add this to the yolks and oil. Now add finely chopped whites of the eggs and juice of half a lemon, mix well, then add the well beaten white of the uncooked egg, and the dressing is ready for use.

#### A Cure for Bashfulness,

A successful way to overcome bashfulness is to take an interest in those around you and forget yourself. You will always find some one who is more bashful than you are, and you should go to such a person and en-

deavor to make things enjoyable; by so doing you will forget yourself. Don't imagine that you are to any great extent the center of observation, for few people are bothering about others who do not interest them. Everyone in society is looking for amusement, entertainment or instruction, and unless you furnish one of these, you are not apt to attract attention. Many of them are as much afraid of you as you are of them. One day during the World's Fair at St. Louis two ladies found themselves seated at a table in a tea room. Both looked tired and bored. When the waiter came around for orders, one of the ladies, looking across at the other, said: "I beg your pardon, but will you choose for me?" At which they both laughed, and the one spoked to, as soon as the waiter left them, said: "Do you know I was nearly dead for some one to speak to. I have not had a chance to open my mouth today." "And I the same," said the first speaker, "that is the first time I have spoken today." From that chance meeting arose a friendship that has grown stronger with the passing years, and many a pleasant courtesy is exchanged between the one who lives in South Carolina and her neighbor who came from Nebraska.—The Commoner.

# WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT, ALABAMA STATE FAIR, BIRMING-HAM, OCT. 8th TO 16th.

The premium list for Woman's Work at the Alabama State Fair to be held in Birmingham, October 8th to 16th inclusive, represents more than \$600.00 in money, besides many special prizes from the merchants of the city.

There will be morning lessons each day in the culinary art, by Mrs. Lily Haxworth Wallace, of New York. Every woman in Alabama should send something to exhibit, it creates industries and market for her arts, and is an important factor at the Fair. Each visitor is entitled to register at the Jesse French Booth in the Woman's Department. On the last day a handsome Star Piano will be given away. Among other valuable prizes are included a sewing machine, Ideal Mattress, two handsome cooking ranges, leather rocker, two handsome rockers, gold thimble, art rug, toilet set, umbrella, gas range, \$5.00 in gold, several barrels of flour, two cases baking powder, handsome center table, handsome clock, three business college scholarships.

Send for catalogue and enter your needle work, art, fruits, preserves, and industries along with others of the kind. Competition is a forceful teacher, the parent of progress.

#### ALWAYS TAKE TIME.

Take time to breathe a morning prayer, asking God to keep you from evil and use for his glory during the day.

Take time to read a few verses from God's Word each day.

Take time to be pleasant. A bright smile or a pleasant word falls like a sunbeam upon the hearts of those around us.

Take time to be polite. A gentle "I thank you," "If you please," "Excuse me," etc., even to an inferior, is no compromise of dignity, and you know

"True politeness is to say
The kindest things in the kindest
way."

Take time to be patient with children. Patience and kindness will open a way for good influence over almost any child.

Take time to be thoughtful about the aged. Respect gray hairs even if they crown the head of a begger.— Exchange.

#### JUST FOR A FEW SMILES.

The other day a newsboy was running along shouting: "Extra; nine lives lost!"

"What's that you're yelling?" asked a man who bought one of the yellow papers.

"Nine lives lost," replied the boy.

The man bought the paper. "Show me the account of the loss of so many lives," he said.

The boy opened and pointed to an item about an inch and a half long. "There it is," he said. It was headed, "Arrested for killing a cat."

Mrs. Gasser—I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club this afternoon.

Mr. Gasser—I can't believe it! Who outspoke you, my dear?—Puck.

"Did I get your fare?" demanded the conductor, gruffly.

"I gave it to you," replied the passenger, meekly, "but I don't know whether you or the company got it."

She—Isn't the telephone dangerous? Don't people sometimes receive a shock through it?

He—They do. Only this morning my wife 'phoned me that her mother had arrived unexpectedly.

# **ORCHARD**

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

Supplementary to the various institute teaching and lectures recently so well attended by farmers and leaders in agriculture, a few words on the fruiting of trees from a practical standpoint may be of interest to your many readers. Especially when realizing the fact, that the markets are never glutted with fruit.

Fruit trees require rich soil, well worked, thoroughly disintergrated and kept in good mechanical condition.

All weeds and such other growths that would be likely to interfere with the productiveness of the orchard should be carefully removed, that the trees may become strong and vigorous, after which watch attentively the wood, foliage and fruit, in order to obtain the greater yield of the latter. Fruit buds for the coming season must be looked after, by keeping back the shoots, and a system of judicious pruning adopted. If the pruning be left too late, say for instance, winter or spring, the advantages gained will be very small, and the owner must look a year ahead at least if he wants to get the highest results. Cut away every piece that chafes, and where it is too crowded also every limb which interferes with the symmetry of the tree; be sure you cut smooth and close to the stock.

To prevent the growth of the wood instead of fruit buds, keep the leading shoots well trimmed at the ends, watch well every season, and keep down all superfluous growth of wood and you will never have occasion to prune during winter.

In this, as well as any other industry, you must learn to exert the brain as well as the muscle, unfortunately too many think only of the work in hand, and contentedly follow in the same old rut year after year, when the work should have been long ago planned out, which would give all the time necessary for looking ahead.

The nature and quality of the soil cuts quite a figure with fruit trees, and the limestone soil of Alabama should be conducive to larger yields of fruits, especially when augmented with the proper fertilizers. This is an absolute necessity if you wish to obtain larger yields, and it would be better to strive for bigger crops than higher prices, because the increased yield means increased soil fertility, and to keep up the productive power of the soil while removing therefrom increased crops, requires a plentiful application of high grade fertilizer which is in fact the acme of intensive

The product of many farms could be doubled if a more active interest was displayed. The use of more and better fertilizer, and a better system of soil cultivation adopted, would, without doubt, accomplish this, therefore if you wish to have large crops, prepare at once to get them. Get your plant food from your stable, barn and factory, and find out where and how you can use it to the best advantage.

Study out the nature of the soil you tend, and the best means for enriching same, examine the variety of implements used on the farm, and choose those that will do the best work. Concentrate your thoughts and energies on the task before you, if you hope to become what we wish you, a successful farmer and fruit grower. I shall be glad to give any further information on the above subject to any one writing me.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS KANE,

Care Jefferson Fertilizer Co., Bessemer, Ala.,

Sept. 16, 1907.

#### Fall Planting of Trees.

Fall is presumed to be the best time to set shade as well as fruit trees, although there are some strong advocates of spring planting. In either event it is a certain mistake to expect that trees demand no attention after planting. If it is expected that the tree is to grow rapidly and produce fruit or shade in a short time it needs good cultivation as well as any other crop-digging around the trunk three or four times a season, or if the trees are in rows, shallow plowing and cultivating. It should be remembered that trees make practically all their growth before the middle of summer and the constant stirring of the surface soil in the spring 'provides aeration and affords the roots the use of much moisture which would otherwise evaporate.

Every apple tree in the orchard should be examined for borers before frost gets into the ground. The knife and the wire method of exterminating these pests is the old but it is the surest. Neglect of this duty till spring may cost the orchard a number of valuable trees through girdling.

#### GOULD'S VIEWS.

No dairyman ever went hungry, or failed of having cream in his morning's coffee. Farms have been paid for, and good far mhouses erected, children educated and married off, and the sons-in-law started in business. The gospel has been preached, the parson paid, and time taken to do one's duty as a citizen.—Hon John Gould

#### A FARMER'S CREED.

The following farmer's creed formulated nearly three quarters of a century ago by Henry Ward Beecher, the famous patriot and pulpit orator, and one of the first editors of the Indiana Farmer, holds good today as well as then:

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

"We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be liberally fed.

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making the farmer and the farm both glad at once."

"We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in kleep plowing and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plow.

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

"We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

"We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

"We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey until honest people are ashamed of them."

FREE-One Pound of Mammoth

Purple Top Globe Turnip Seed—post-paid to each new subscriber or renewal subscription to The Southern Farmer. July is the time to begin planting turnip seed. One pound will plant half an acre. This variety makes large, fine turnips, and would cost you 45 cents from any seed house. Remember, we are offering you a year's subscription with this pound of turnip seed for only 50 cents, which is the subscription price to the paper. Make your remittance out today and send in at once to The Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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COTTON.

#### Production of Staple Cotton.

The recent effort of Mr. Walter Clark, of Clarksdale, Miss., President of the Mississippi division of the S. C. A., to work up a wider interest in the production and handling of wheat is commonly known as "Bender," or "Long Staple" cotton, is a most important movement. These better grades of cotton can be much more extensively grown in the territory of the Mississippi delta than at present. The foreign spinners, are always clamoring for better staples and are more than willing to pay higher prices for such grades of cotton.

Mr. Clark's idea is a good one, and he should at once secure the active co-operation and support of every planter whose soil will produce the extra staple which can be raised in that section of the cotton belt. In recent years farmers generally appear to be giving less attention to the selection of their seed for planting purposes than formerly. The consequence of this unpardonable indifference is being seen each season in a poorer quality for spinning purposes than was the case a few years ago.

What the spinners want is staple and not color; length of fibre and not quantity. The staple of our short fibre variety which predominates so extensively over the cotton area of the South could be vastly improved if the planters would exercise more care and intelligence in seed selection. The area for the longer staple varieties could be vastly increased with the same measure of attention. In the delta sections of Mississippi and Louisiana the price of the staple could be almost doubled in value if the farmers would turn their attention to the better selection of seed and culture. The market for long staple cotton at high prices will never be over-supplied. The present demand for these staples is far greater than the present inadequate supply. An active campaign in the interest of better seed selection and earnest effort to improve the length and quality of the staple all along the line is a most important matter.

There is never any trouble to find a quick and ready demand at extra good prices for first-class staple cotton. It is always different from the poorer grades. This is apparent for two reasons. Spinners can make much better time and with far less threads, than when spinning the short

and poorer grades of cotton. They can also make a better weave in the cloth which will command a better cloth is woven from first-class staple.

These are practical matters which the growers should study and take advantage of in the production of cotton. We earnestly hope that Mr. Clark will be able to wake up the planters in his section to what they are annually losing through indifference, and induce them to take advantage of a rare opportunity which is presented to that section of the Southern cotton belt.—The Cotton Journal.

#### THE RICE SITUATION.

The end of August finds harvest just beginning in the Gulf Coast rice belt. Only the earliest of the Honduras rice has been harvested and threshed, but the Honduras generally is getting ready for cutting and the first week in September will see the harvest well under way. By the middle of September mill receipts, which at this time are inconsiderable, will begin to assume large volume.

Only generalities as to quality and yield are safe at this time, and guesses as to the acreage are realy idle, although it may be stated that the general impression is that the Louisiana acreage is approximately that of last year, while the Texas acreage is larger by from ten to twenty per cent.

The quality of the early rice as shown by the first receipts is usually good. The yield is also above the average. From Texas come many stories of unusual yields of good quality, and so far as the first cutting is concerned these seem to be the fule rather than the exception. From Rayne, La., comes a well authenticated story of a rice Farmer who sold for \$3.75 a barrel the crop from fortyeight acres which yielded twenty-one and one-fifth barrels an acre. The yields of early Honduras running from ten to fifteen barrels an acre are common this season.

The later planting is still an uncertain quantity. It has been doing well during the last month and has come out wonderfuly.

Market conditions are favorable. The mills are not rushing into the market as eagerly as in some former years, seeming to desire to wait until the price of clean has become resonably fixed. The telegraph strike may hinder the movement of the crop a little if it continues.

The general outlook for rice espe-

cially for the producer, never appeared better than it does at this time.— The Rice Journal.

Editor Southern Farmer, Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Sir:—Appreciating the fact fact that your columns are open to subjects that will interest persons who grow grains, plants or vegetables



it occurred to me in these days of high prices put upon all of mankind's necessities, and the restrictions placed upon his or her income, that anything that would tend to bring good financial results from small operations, induced me to draw your attention to the cultivation of the Ginseng plant.

Ginseng is a medicinal plant, that is used entirely by the Chinese people, and such faith do they place upon its curative qualities, that the average Chinaman could not live without it any easier than the average American woman could keep house without a frying pan.

So important is it as an article of export that in the year book published by the United States, that mention is made of the value of the exports, which exceeded in 1905 \$800,000, or an average of \$5.50 per pound.

The supply in the past has been drawn almost exclusively from the wild supply, which has been dug in the woods of the United States. The search for it has resulted almost in exterminating the plant. This condition has brought about the cultivation of the plant, and those who have tried it have been surprised at the ease of its production.

The plant is a native of Canada and a large portion of the middle and southern part of the United States, in fact indigious to our soil, which makes it so readily grown. With the least possible care small beds can be made to yield incomes that acres of corn and cotton would be required to equalize in dollars. It can be grown in any garden soil, following a few general directions, such as giving the plants shade and a covering of leaves each fall, following the natural conditions that the plant gets in its native haunts—the woods.

The writer was so impressed with the profitable features connected with its cultivation, that some four years ago he started some small beds, three in number, four feet wide, and thirty feet long, and with such little attention, that it surprised him; succeeded in harvesting thirty-two pounds of dry commercial root. This root he sold in New York City to a dealer in the roots for \$210.00. It impressed him so favorably with the profitable features that each year since he has increased his area with a corresponding increase in his net returns.

For ladies who are fond of flowers and plants, it is an ideal vocation, and if she could only know that from a ground space ten by twenty in her own door yard she could realize from \$150.00 to \$200.00 each year, with no more attention than is required for a flower garden, it is reasonable to suppose that ginseng would become one of the most profitable and widely cultivated crops in the United State.

The ginseng grower has the advantage over the ordinary farmer in many ways; there is no heavy interest on the money invested in the land, no large barns needed to store his crop, no outlay for horses, tools, stock and hired help, and a woman can do the work required for the small tracts of land as easily as a man

I would certainly advise a persistent trial of the plant, and those who do try it will be amazed at the very comfortable income that may be derived from small beds of the plant.

-An Admirer of Your Paper.

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EXPERIMENTS AT MAPLES-VILLE, ALA.

Conducted by Prof. C. L. Hill, in Wood Preservation Shows Excellent Progress.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1907. Reports from Alabama indicate that excellent progress has been made in the co-operative experiments in wood preservation which are being carried on between the State and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. In a letter to the Forest Service received yesterday, Hon. J. A. Wilkinson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries of Alabama, savs:

"The experiment of creosoting posts at Maplesville conducted by Mr. C. L. Hill on September 5 was a great success. There was a grand barbecue given and at least 3,000 people were present. The lecture on creosoting timbers and preserving the forests by Mr. Hill was very interesting and in my opinion will do a great deal of good. The posts were creosoted, and afterwards some of them were sawed into several pieces, others were split and Mr. Hill had these samples on the platform with him and explained the method of creosoting to the satisfaction of the large crowd.

We are very much pleased with the co-operation, so far, with your Department and think a great deal of good is being done in our State, and we believe from our experiments at Maplesville, that the old field or marsh pine can be successfully creosoted without much heat simply by allowing them to lie in the coal oil for twenty-four hours. We placed some of these posts in the cold oil vat and allowed them to remain over night, about twelve hours; next morning we found that the oil had penetrated at least one inch, which indicates that this can possibly be done with this species of wood without much heat. Mr. Hill says it is the most porous wood that he has ever seen and is now inclined to believe that posts made from this wood can be successfully creosoted with the cold oil process

#### FATTENING FISH ON CORN.

Here is something new in the production of meat. A telegram from Kenosha, Wisconsin, says that people

along Fox river in that State have opened up a new industry and are fattening fish on corn for the Chicago market. German carp, which are plentiful in Fox river, are scooped up in nets and placed in a big pen fenced off in a small stream. They are fed on corn and grain, the same as hogs. It is claimed that the fish take on flesh rapidly, and it is not uncommon to take carp from the pen weighing from 30 to 50 pounds. Last year the ingenious workers in the new industry sold over two tons of fish fattened in this way. This season they will dispose of twenty tons, as there is a good demand. The fish are ready for the market about the middle of January.-Exchange.

Mosquitos are to be destroyed by fish. A cargo of live fish from Australia has arrived at Naples, Italy, the species called "blue eyes." Prof. Count Morner, the Sweedish Consul at Sydney, discovered that the fish lives wholly on mosquito larvae, and the Italian government ordered its representative in Australia to send him home a cargo of the fish. They will be distributed among all the regions infested with insects and ma-

#### A CONFEDERATE ANTHEM.

The following beautiful poem, the exquisite sentiment of which grows upon one in the re-reading, was written by Mabel Porter Pitts and dedicated by her to the Daughters of the Confederacy on the occasion of the annual convention of the California Chapters at Monterey, Cal., last month. Miss Pitts, while a native of Kentucky, and a loyal daughter of the South, has resided in California during the past ten years. The second edition of her book, "In the Shadow of the Crag," is just from the press and has been accorded a flattering reception by the critics. It is a handsome volume of 400 pages, full gilt and illustrated.

#### MY COLORS.

Who could help but be true when the red of her cheeks

In the bunting blows?

Who could help but be brave when the blue of her eyes

Like a beacon glows

In the field of the myriad five-point

stars?

What matter the shape, if 'tis stripes or bars.

Since the satin-white folds of the sacred ground

Hold the tint that her soft throat shows

Who could help but be thrilled as it trembles and fills

On its stanchion there?

To my eyes it appears like the undulent folds

Of my lady's hair.

If at rest or afloat, in its graceful lines

Speaks pride, that my worshiping divines

In my lady's form, in my lady's face That is true as the flag, and fair.

Be the lists where they may, be the cause what it will,

I will gladly go

If the blue and the white and the glint of the red

In the bunting blow.

For her eyes and her cheeks and her fair white throat

I'll welcome the sound of the bugle's note.

I will pin her bright colors above my heart

And will follow with friend or foe.

The young lady has been elected an honorary member and poet laureate of John B. Gordon Chapter No. 739 .-San Jose Mercury.

#### THE GOVERNMENT SHORT.

There is a dearth of stenographers throughout the country-even the United States Government is unable to procure all it needs. The Business University at Bowling Green, Ky., turns out more stenographers than any other institution in the South and yet it gets many times more calls for them than it can supply. Stenography is an uncrowded vocation.



In ordering state how much pipe needed, and if flue hole is

6 or 7 inches.
Pipe and freight free if in Alabama; \$1.00 extra to adjoining cates to cover difference in freight.
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#### LARGE FLOCKS.

When a man has been unusually successful in the management of a small flock he is inclined to branch out in his business, and instead of being content with a gradual increase he at once desires to spread it out and make it several times as large, thinking that his success will be multiplied in proportion. A person is capable of managing a certain business, and it may be successful beyond measure to a certain limit, but when he gets beyond his ability to give his personal attention, dangerous factors arise and the business does not succeed.

Defects of all kinds are more likely to creep in where a large business is done than in a small business. This may be because of certain neglect that is not found in a smaller business.

All large poultry plants are built up gradually, and all things are increased alike. When the flock is increased, increased houses are supplied, and the help is increased so that nothing is neglected. A close watch is given all along the line, and greater care is exercised than when a small business was the practice. A big business can be made no bigger than the person in charge. Much will depend on the individual in building up a big poultry business.

Mistakes are oftimes made in the feeding of poultry in the summer. If the hens are in good condition for laying they will fare much better if compelled to come off the roost in the morning and scratch for their breakfast than if they are permitted to walk up to the trough and fill their crops. The morning feed of grain and seeds may be scattered in the litter after they are on the roost at night so they can begin as early in the morning as they desire. Before going to roost at night they may be given all they can eat and will digest all their crops can hold before morn-

#### SHADE AND WATER.

The absence of shade and the neglect to provide fresh water during the hot months will cause much suffering among fowls. The humane poultryman will not neglect these two

important items. The water pail should make the rounds as frequently as the feed pail, and in very hot weather fresh water is more important than the mid-day meal.

An ideal range upon which to rear young stock would be an orchard or lot covered with small trees or brush, having a living spring near by, with pasture meadow, land or grain field adjacent and over which the chicks might have free range. With such a location the hen man is on easy street in many respects, as it will only be necessary for him to feed regularly and protect the flock from their natural enemies. Not all of us women can have such a range "made to order," consequently it must be provided for artificially.

A substitute may be arranged by driving four stakes in the ground and covering over the top with limbs or boughs cut from trees or pieces of old boards. Hay or straw may also be used for covering. These sheds may be low and need not be more than three feet from the ground, requiring very little work to make them and no expensive materials. Have plenty of them so that the chicks will not be obliged to crowd together when trying to escape the hot sun.

Many of the winners at the Madison Square (New York) show and other large eastern shows are said to have been raised entirely in the shade, and there is no question but that the fancier who is planning for a long string of premiums will greatly improve his chances for the same by giving attention to the matter of shade for the growing chicks and adult fowls as well.

Under such treatment the plumage will retain its natural brightness and the fowls will present a much neater and cleaner appearance than if allowed to become faded and dingy.—Farm Life.

Parties desiring to sell farms, etc., to Northerners should read H. W. Finlayson's ad in this issue.

FOR SALE—I offer several fine, young M. B. Turkeys for sale. These are from birds I purchased direct from Mrs. N. R. Feishel and the famous Geo. Wolf, two of the best breeders of M. B. Turkeys in the world.

Single tours \$5 to \$7 each; single hens \$5 each, pair \$10; two, \$14. OSBORNE POULTRY YARDS,

A. E. Osborne, Proprietor.

R. F. D. No. I. Union, S. C.

#### MARY JANE'S REASON.

One Monday morning some time ago two colored women happened to be sitting next each other in a U Street car, when one of them turned in surprise and, looking her companion up and down, said:

"Law! Ma'y Jane, is dat you? What in de name er gracious is you all dressed up so fine fur dis soon in de mornin'?"

"I'se gwine ter co't," she proudly replied.

"Gwine ter co't? Is you been en got inter a fight?"

"No, indeed. I don' neber git in no. 'sputes en quar'ls."

"Den is you been cotch' takin' anything?"

"Me cotch' takin' anythin'! No, indeed. I don' neber lay my han's on nothin' don' b'long ter me."

"Den what you gwine ter co't fer?
"I'se gwine ter git a divo'ce fum
Jim."

"Git a divo'ce fum Jim! Why, what is Jim done?. Is he beat you?"

"Jim beat me! No, indeed! Dat he ain't. Jim ain't neber spuck a cross word ter me in his whole life."

"Den don't he s'po't you?"

"Jim s'po't me! I reckon Jim do. He come home de minute he gits his wagins en lays 'em all ret in my lap. S'po't me! Why, 'Liza, Jim would tek his shirt off'n his back ter gib ter me."

"Den in de name er goodness, Ma'y jane, what is you gwine git a divo'ce fum Jim fer?"

"Well, 'Liza, I tell you de trufe—I jes' natcherly los' my tas'e fer Jim."—September Lippincoft's.

#### A MATTER FOR WONDER.

"Tomorrow," announced five-year old Sidney proudly to his kindegarten teacher, "is my birfday."

"Why," returned she, "it is mine, too."

The boy's face clouded with perplexity, and, after a brief silence, he exclaimed: "How did you get so much bigger'n me?"—September Lippincott's.

#### IN THE SURF.

He-"Are you afraid?"

She—"Why no. There's no danger, is there?"

He—"No, but I didn't suppose that was essential."—September Lippincott's.

Good agents can make good wages by helping us to circulate The Southern Farmer. Write us to know about it.

#### ESSEX RAPE SEED

\* will be found a profitable crop to \*
plant for your chickens; it also \*
makes fine green feed for stock, \*
grows quickly. Sow in drills 3 to \*
4 pounds to an acre; broadcast 8 \*
to 10 pounds to an acre.

Price: 1 pound 25c by mail postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 1 pound 15c; 10 pounds for \$1.25. 25 pounds at 10c per pound.

Write for our prices on all sother fall planting seeds.

AMZI GODDEN SEED CO. Birmingham, Ala.

#### GODDEN'S SORE HEAD CURE

For Chickens

Is positively guaranteed to cure
Sore Head Scaley Legs, kill
Head Lice on chickens, when
used as directed. Price: 25c per
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Birmingham, Ala.

# CURE and Prevent Chicken CHOLERA

BY USING

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which is a positive cure and preventative of chicken cholera. It is also a valuable poultry tonic.

Every poultry raiser should keep a package on hand Price 25 cents If by mail postpaid 35 cents

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

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#### POSITIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.

No worthy, competent young man need be without remunerative employment in these days of unprecedented prosperity. The Business University at Bowling Green, Ky., announces that it can not furnish even half as many bookkeepers as it is asked to supply and yet this institution prepares more bookkeepers than any other school in the South.

Now is the time for young men to get into permanent business.

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The fact that telegraph operators are being taught and sent out to railroad positions almost every week, by the Bowling Green Business University, is sufficient evidence of the thoroughness of the training given by that institution. This is now one of the largest commercial schools in America and the enrollment is increasing every year. This University has the largest Telegraphy School in the South, and the third largest in the world.

# The Southern

Published at Birmingham, Ala., the Center of the South, by 6he Southern Farmer Publishing Co.

#### ISSUED MONTHLY

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# THE SOUTHERN FARMER'S CLUBBING LIST.

We offer one year's subscription to

This is a rare opportunity we are offering to new subscribers and to those whose subscriptions are to be renewed.

The cotton raiser must not be lured by the speculators and sell his cotton at their prices. Hold for the price named by the Cotton Growers' Association—15 cents— you will get it. The needs of the world for cotton is greater today than ever before, and is increasing more than the supply. The merchant names his price for his merchandise. The farmer must now name his price for his crops, pull together and the farmer can get his price.

Now is the time to prepare your land for wheat, oats, rye and other small grain, grasses and clovers. More attention should be given to these crops. Every farmer could have an acre or two in wheat giving him enough wheat to supply his family in bread and have some to sell. There are a number of good varieties of wheat-the Blue Stem or Purple Straw, as called by some, and the Early Red May, are good varieties for this section. It requires from three pecks to one bushel to an acre. The planting of rye will give your stock green feed during the winter, keep them in better condition, and prove more profitable to you.

Let every farmer have for his motto intensified and diversified farming the coming year. Make your plans to use improved implements, more and higher grade fertilizers.

It is the duty of every father and mother who has a child over seven years of age to see to it that they start to school. You are due this to your child, and in later years will reap a much greater benefit than if you kept your child away from school

In its educational features the Alabama State Fair, at Birmingham, October 8th to 16th, has every prospect of being the best ever held in this section of the South. Farmers all over the State are getting exhibits ready for the big show, and the agricultural products of the State will be given a rare display. Already much of the space in the exhibit building has been let, and a few more days will see the entire list filled. Everything raised on the farm will be shown and premiums are offered for the best in every class. General Manager George T. Barnes is keeping a special staff busy answering inquiries and sending out the catalogue which will be forwarded anywhere on request. It looks like the Fair Week will be the largest gathering of Alabama farmers in his-

In addition to the countless exhibits of everything grown or manufactured in the State, the management has engaged the finest line of attractions ever seen in Alabama. There'll be an air ship doing wonderful flights every day, a balloonist who is shot from the mouth of a cannon while up in the clouds, horse racing by some of the speediest trotters and pacers in the South, high rope walkers, flying trapeze acrobats, a trained bull, a funny trio of two men and a donkey, Ricci's Italian Band, and a grand fire works display, all without extra charge of any character. These performances will be given every afternoon, with the fire works at night, right in front of the grand stand where all may see.

There'll be the "Curve," the richest collection of shows money could get together on a midway. The Igorrote Village, Filipino natives, who eat dog for dinner, will be on the grounds. Mundy's famous animal show, with lions, tigers and other untamed beasts; "Creation," the show that made the St. Louis pike famous; Holmes' Wild West Show, with Indians and cow boys, and a host of other attractions. The "Curve" will be a whirl wind of fun. With a half dozen brass bands playing at the same time, barkers shouting themselves hoarse, horns blowing and flags flying, the "Curve" will be something long remembered.

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Our Bulletin No. 6 on Alfalfa, which we give free, tells about preparation of soil, sowing, harvesting, etc. Write for it. Write for our prices on alfalfa. Mention quantity wanted.

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Hairy or Sand Winter Vetch				IOC
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Write for quantity, price; also or	ur bull	etin on Vet	ches.	
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Dutch Hyacinths, single or double, asst. colors, doz. 50c. By mail doz. 60c Early Roman White Hyacinths, doz. 40c. By mail, doz 50c.

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Write for our Fall Flowering Bulb list-gives directions for planting.

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Birmingham, Alabama.

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#### CABBAGE WORMS.

Nearly every one who grows cabbage is troubled more or less with these pests and we are glad to note every remedy which has been tried by gardeners. We give two herewith which can be recommended to do what is claimed for them. Take a pint of barrel salt and dissolve it in a gallon of water. After the salt is thoroughly dissolved sprinkle it on the cabbage with a common garden sprinkler. The result is no wormeaten cabbage.

Take alum and dissolve it in water and apply it to the cabbage with a common sprinkler as often as there are any worms to be seen. A few applications are sufficient. This remedy is entirely harmless, not very expensive and is sure destruction to the worms. Make the solution quite strong with alum.

# LETTUCE AS A CROP FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET GARDENER.

Lettuce is one of the oldest vegetables, having been grown for many centuries. It is one of, if not, the main truck crop, of the Northern truck farmer. Here in the South it is considered more of a delicacy than a staple crop. It is not generally found in the farm garden and is not grown by a majority of the truck farmers who market their crops locally.

Of late years it is grown very extensively during the winter in Florida, North and South Carolina, for shipping to Northern markets. In central and southern Florida it can be grown in the fields without any protection, but in northern Florida they protect it with common sheeting when necessary. In North and South Carolina it is sown in cold frames so constructed that the crop can be cultivated with the horse. Practically all of this lettuce is shipped to the northern markets.

Very little lettuce is marketed during the winter by the local gardeners around the Southern cities. In this they make a great mistake, for it can be sown in September, transplanted to hot beds and marketed by Christmas. At this time of the year it brings a fancy price and is very much in demand, and there is plenty of

time to use these same hot beds without any additional preparation, for growing spring plants, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, egg plants, etc. In this way enough may be made to more than pay for the growing of both the lettuce and the plants. Even if the frames are not needed for the growing plants, the lettuce can be grown in frames at a handsome profit.

As tomatoes can be had a great deal earlier if the plants are transplanted before setting out in the field, the plants may be grown in hot beds during December and transplanted into the frames where the lettuce has been grown, thus getting double service from the frames.

Lettuce sown during the late summer may be marketed before it is cold enough to kill it in the latitude of Atlanta. It can be sown during September and transplanted to cold frames where it will stand until it is warm enough for it to head, in the early spring. If it is to be forced so as to be marketed by Christmas, it must be transplanted into hot beds—that is, beds prepared with an underlayer of fresh manure.

Lettuce plants for the early spring crop should be raised in hotbeds and transplanted as soon as warm enough. Lettuce is very hardy and can be easily protected during winter with ordinary sheeting. The late spring crop should be sown in drills in the field. The lettuce plants should be one foot apart each way, both in the beds and in the field crops. The field crop should be cultivated with the wheel hoe and the hand hoe.

Rich soil, good seed, and frequent cultivation are the essentials for successful lettuce growing. At least one thousand pounds per acre of commercial fertilizer should be used, and up to fifteen hundred would pay. Good lettuce cannot be grown on poor soil, and a rich mellow clay loam makes the best lettuce soil.

The fertilizer should analyze 6 per cent. nitrogen, 5 per cent. phosphoric acid and 7 per cent. potash. Lettuce growing in the field should not be forced too fast, especially during hot weather. We ruined about a thousand heads this spring by forcing them too fast with nitrate of soda, causing them to go to seed without heading.

On the local market lettuce is sold

by the dozen heads, the price varying with size and demand. When shipped, it is sold by the drum or barrel.

B. H. HUNNICUTT.

## THE FALL AND WINTER GARDEN.

By D. P. Durban.

With favorable seasons much profit can be made on the fall and winter garden. Those who have beans and turnips growing now should keep them worked-constant cultivation is essential to success with truck. You can continue turnips; planting now only the globe varieties. These will stand the winter as they grow under the soil and are not exposed to the cold as are the flat sorts. The old seven tops are also fine for winter. -these furnish fine "salad greens." It must not be overlooked that to make good turnips that your soil should be made rich with well rotted stable manure or a liberal use of a high grade fertilizer.

#### Spinach.

This is a crop that prefers cold weather, makes a most delicious dish, especially when well boiled and served on toast with sliced hard boiled egg on it. Spinach is planted in rows about 18 inches apart, drilling lightly; thin out to 4 inches apart in the drill. Care should be taken that spinach is not sown in dry, hot weather. One office of seed will sow about 100 feet drill, about 15 pounds to an acre. It will be found most econimical in gathering spinach to cut the young leaves above the bud instead of pulling up the whole plant. After you cut the leaves a new growth comes and gives you another crop from the same plants. The Bloomsdale Savoy is the best variety to plant at this season.

#### Lettuce.

This is an especially profitable crop to the market gardener during the winter when lettuce sells in large towns as Birmingham from 75 cents to \$1.00 per dozen. To have lettuce to head during the winter hot beds or cold frames should be made. It is not necessary to cover with glass. The writer has in mind a number of growers who are successfully raising lettuce in beds with frames covered with cloth. The best way to grow lettuce is to sow seed in a bed of rich earth, and when plants grow off transplant in rows 18 inches apart and about 6 inches in drills and cultivate like cabbage. The soil should be rich, and its growth pushed in order to produce crisp, tender head. A side dressing of Nitrate of Soda will be found very beneficial in pushing lettuce. The Big Boston is one of the best varieties to plant now.

#### Onion Sets and Onion Seed.

The fall months are the correct seasons for planting onions, both from the seed and sets, to make large onions or to have green onions during the winter. The onion is a cold weather plant, therefore by planting in the fall it will develop larger roots than if planted in the spring. Onions require very rich soil or should be fertilized heavily. Plant sets in rows eighteen inches apart—if grown for large roots put 5 inches apart in the row, if for green onions 3 inches apart will be enough distance.

The Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers being the cheapest onion sets offered, are the kind generally used for green onion growing as well as making the large onions. The Ex. E. White Pearl Onion Sets will produce large onions two to three weeks earlier than the other varieties, of a large size. The Bermuda Onion also makes a very large onion. These are grown from the sets and seed planted in the fall. The seed are sown in beds or drills and transplanted when as large as a quill to the soil you should have prepared for them, using the distance given above in setting them out. In working the onions the use of wheel hoes will be found very advantageous. One quart will set about a 12 to 15 foot row; 6 to 8 bushels to an acre. A dressing of nitrate of soda when plants begin to bulb is of a great benefit.

Mustard and kale for fall and winter salad "greens" can be sown now. These two crops are hardy and are becoming more popular each year—are sown in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce will sow about an 80 foot drill or broadcast at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds to an acre.

#### Radish.

For fall and winter use, sow Black Spanish—either the round or long—many preferring the long; also the Chinese Rose or winter, many also preferring the Scarlet Globe, one of the larger of the round varieties. It must be remembered that the soil to make good radishes must be made loose and rich, also they must be grown rapidly to be crisp and nutritious. This can be done by putting a side dressing of a coplete high grade fertilizer to them.

It will do every farmer good to visit some fair this fall. Take your wife with you—she needs a rest as well as you do. The rest and change will put both of you in better condition for the next year's work, also there will be many points that you could pic kup that will prove profitable.



We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

#### RAISE SHEEP.

No form of live stock can turn feed into money so quickly as sheep. You own a bunch of ewes that cost you \$4.00 per head. These ewes are bred for early lambs. On the first of May you have a bunch of lambs ready for market at a cost of not over fifty cents per head in pasture and hay. In three months your lambs are on the market at six sents per pound. At seventy-five months you get \$4.50 per head for your lambs, which is about \$3.50 clear money per head for the fleeces on your ewes, if they are good ones, and the proceeds from the ten per cent, surplus of lambs will come close to paying for the wintreing of the ewes, if yo uare not too particular in chargin gup pasture which would otherwise go to waste in the fields. Your \$4.00 ewes have yielded over seventy-five per cent. on the original investment, and under proper care you have not lost over fifty per cent. of your ewe flock and are ready for another year's business.

This is not a dream, I can name several men in Virginia who have done better than this during the past year. In what other way can you secure such profits? You can't do it with corn, or wheat, or cotton. If farmers in Virginia can do it why not farmers in Georgia. If farmers in Kentucky can do it, why not farmers in Alabama? There may be reasons now, but let me say that if there are reasons in the future, the fault may be yours. We want sheep in the South, because no animal on earth can reclaim wornout lands line sheep. Sheep choose the high, dry places to lay on at night. There they leave their droppings, that pound for pound are worth more than any other plant food on earth. These very high places are the poorest, worst-washed barest places. Don't you see what a flock of sheep will do? They will during the day gather the grass in the valleys and hollows, where it grows luxuriantly. I was once walking over a farm with a man who remarked that he had never seen such a sod on hills as he saw on this farm.

Kicking over a pile of sheep droppings that lay in a clump of darn-green blue grass, I said, "Here is the secret." Nothing equals sheep for reclaiming land. In England I have seen twenty sheep to the acre, grazing over a sod that would put our best Kentucky sod to shame. We want sheep to clean up these weeds that are crowding everything else out. Sheep were not made to live on weeds, but with every meal they will take a goodly supply as a sort of desert. I watched a lamb one afternoon for one hour, and in that hour I listed sixteen different kinds of weeds that I saw her bite off. The heads of oxeye, ragweed and carrot that she ate in this hour would certainly have run up close to one hundred.-H. B. Arbuckle in Southern Planter.

An unmixed corn diet for hogs is an extremely unbalanced, one-sided ration. It should be supplemented with fruit or root crops. Hogs can assimilate large quantities of acid and will thrive on heavy feedings of dropped apples, which perhaps cannot be used profitably for much of anything else.

Families that keep only one cow should endeavor to have the best animal that can be procured. More labor is required to care for a single cow proportionately, than for a herd. A cow for the family should give a large flow of milk at least ten months of the year, and the milk should contain at least four per cent. of butter fat as cream is one of the essentials. It is better to have a cow that gives even richer milk, but the majority of family cows are selected without regard to merit in that respect. It is difficult to rear the calves in such cases, hence in purchasing a family cow it would be profitable to pay a higher price for a superior animal.

#### KEEPING PIG PENS CLEAN.

Every man who has tried to keep the sleeping quarters of pigs and young hogs perfectly clean knows what a job it is. A sensible brood sow is the cleanest animal about her bedding that can be found; the pigs will scatter the straw all over the floor, carrying in mud and foul the whole place with urine and droppings, except a small corner where they will

all pile up to sleep. These things generally worry the farmer a good deal, but they can be avoided in a very simple manner. Let the sleeping rooms be about 8 feet square and have the floor of each room sub-divided by a board 8 inches wide, set up edgewise, one part for the bed and the other for the droppings. Two or three times a week the droppings can be scraped out. Then the soiled bedding from the other side can be spread over this space and plenty of clean straw put in for their bed. Managed in this way pigs seldom foul their pen, and the fine, soiled bedding makes a good absorbent, thus saving solid and liquid excrements.

#### GET SOME YANKEE MONEY.

Others are doing it. Plenty of it North. Reach out and get some. Many have more money than sense. All are crazy to own something South Often it's just to say they have it. A great many buy without seeing. Where lots are 20x100 feet and selling \$200 to \$200,000 each, high prices South sound cheap. Eager to buy as children are after toys. I can tell you how to sell to some one up here, your farm, mill, house and lot, timber, or any kind of business at BIG PRICES. Then you can pay off your mortgages, pay up your debts, buy other property, and have money left to run on. Can help you to do it. But don't make the mistake of asking too little. Many buy them, employ you to manage for them, paying big monthly

#### Information for Buyers.

I can furnish addresses of actual manufacturers or importers of any particular article, no matter what it is, or any class of merchandise, specialty or supplies. The addresses of prominent jobbing houses, who sell in quantities to suit purchaser.

Also of money-lenders glad to get 4 to 5 per cent. interest on their money. Information on almost anything can furnish. Send 2-cent stamp

> H. W. FINLAYSON, 1323 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, state where you saw it.

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Thoroughbred Berkshires.

\* Pigs 8 weeks old, each.....\$8.00 \* \* 1 Berkshire Sow, 9 months old \*

\$25.00.

\* The grandsire is Danesfield Lee,

Imported.

Pedigree furnished.

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#### A Few Choice Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Price \$25 to \$50.

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#### Looking for a HOME FARM or BUSINESS?

The BLACK LOAM JOURNAL contains hun-ireds of propositions in the United States and dreds of propositions in the United States and Canada. You can't afford to be without it. 75c brings it one year, including Guide to Government Lands. Six months without Guide 25c. Advertise your Propositions, classified, I cent a word or display \$1 per inch each insertion.

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GA.-ALA BUS. COLLEGE, MACON, GA



We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

An Alabama raised horse, bred in Limestone county, won a \$500 race at Memphis. All North Alabama ought to raise horses.

#### BAD EFFECTS FROM FEEDING NEW OATS.

Horsemen usually prefer to feed old oats rather than new. This is not only true of oats, but of all kinds of grain as well. The reason for this is that new oats, as a rule, are not thoroughly dry, and consequently weigh more than the old grain, so that if they are purchased at the same price per bushel, the purchaser does not receive as much for his money. When fed to horses, they are somewhat laxative, and because of this have more or less of a serious influence on working horses. They also have a tendency to cause them to sweat freely. While this is true of oats every season, it is especially true this year, asthe oats crop has matured very slowly, and even after the crop was harvested it was very diffcult, in many localities, to dry it. The crop was frequently threshed while the grain was wet or damp, so that in many instances it never was dry. For these reasons it has exercised an unusually adverse influence this year, and will doubtless explain the reason for some. of our readers' horse troubles. However, some farmers have been forced to use their new oats, on account of not having any old grain left over, but we would advise our readers to mix the new and old oats and feed them together rather than to continue to feed the old oats until they are all fed and then feed altogether from the new crop. Close observation of questions of this kind will go far to mark the difference between the successful and average farmer.

High-bred horses with very sloping shoulders are not suitable for heavy draft work because the collars do not fit properly. The pressure is thrown so heavily against the point of the shoulders that it lessens the power of the horse.

This explains why some horses have

sore shoulders,—and sometimes the owners are not intelligent enough to make a study of the anatomy of the horse and ascertain the cause of the trouble.

Horses for fast road work should have sloping shoulders. Horses for heavy draft, upright shoulders.

Many horses are doctored for kidney trouble when the only trouble is a foul sheath.

Every horse should be cleaned at least twice each year—once in the spring and once in the autumn. Use warm water and castile soap, and do the work very gently. Care should be taken that there are no cuts on the hands, as blood poisoning might be contracted.

The mare that is suckling a young colt, even though she may have the run of a good pasture, should be fed a little grain in addition. Bran and oats will not only enable her to give more milk, but will furnish the growth and development of bone and muscle in the colt.

# IS IT SAFE TO BREED OLD MARES?

The inquiry is frequently made as to whether or not it is safe to breed

old mares that have never raised colts. Owing to slack prices in the horse business several years ago there are many mares ten and twelve years old that have been steadily worked on the farm, but have never been bred. Now that the horse business has so visibly revived, farmers are inquiring as to whether or not it is safe to breed these mares. As a general answer, it can be stated that it is reasonably safe to breed them, although, of course, there is more danger than in breeding young mares. In an old mare, the bones are hardened, the muscles are contracted and sometimes stiffened. and the spreading and development due to the process of the foetal growth is more difficult than in young mares where the bones and muscles are pliant and readily shaped to accommodate the growing colt. The writer knows of a party who had a 13-year-old mare that had never raised a colt; at least she had never been in foal, although served several times. Age had contracted the muscles and the mouth of the womb until it was impossible to get her with foal. After one service when she failed to become pregnant, the horse attendant opened up and dilated the mouth of the womb with the hand and fingers. She was immediately served, and became in foal after the service. As pregnancy progressed, it was noticed that she was stiffer and suffered more discomfort than the vounger mares that were bred the same season. After running over time some three weeks, she dropped a well shaped, live foal, which, although small, had developed

into a first-class colt. The mare seemingly had no especial trouble in delivery. Her treatment probably had a great deal to do with it. She was given a great deal of driving and exercise right up to the day of foaling. She was fed only oats and bran and was never allowed to get over loaded with flesh.

Meeting with such success in this instance, there should be no especial danger in breeding old mares, provided good treatment and plenty of exercise is given. The first colt will probably not be as large as later colts, but it gets the mare in the way of producing. The old mare that has produced should be rebred ten days after foaling, as the muscles are relaxed at that time, but would very shortly again contract.

The fastest mile track south of the Ohio river is at the State Fair ground in Birmingham. Some of the fastest trotters and pacers of the South will speed around the track during the season, Oct. 8th to 16th.

Low rates on all the railroads will help swell the crowds at Birmingham Fair Week, Oct. 8th to 16th. Ask your station agent about reduced tickets.

"It's easy to amuse people," said one New York man.

"Yes," answered the other, "it's curious to see how many folks think they are having the time of their lives walking down a street looking at the electric signs."—Washington Star.

# YOUR FALL SUIT IS HERE



Never before in our history have the assortment been so complete--more blacks--more blues- more stripes, plaids, etc. Our tables are piled with fresh, new Fall Styles of the latest tailoring construction.

An examination reveals the taste and the tailoring care taken with every part of these garments. Every popular weave is represented and a glance shows grays and browns as favorite colors, although blues are strong.

No matter how particular you are, we can show exactly what you want and at the price you want to pay. We ask especial attention for our \$15.00 suits. They will make you associate our store with dependable clothing at a very low price.

When you come to the Fair be sure to see this big clothing display. Suits from \$10 to \$30. Overcoats \$10 to \$25. Trousers \$1.00 \$6.50.

# Earle Brothers

(Successors to Earle, Terrell & Company)

1918-1920 First Ave.

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# THE APIARY

#### CLIPPING QUEENS.

Many who have only hunted for queens during the summer months, believe clipping to be a serious job, when, in fact, it is the most pleasant work the apiarist has. At the clipping season there are, as a rule, but few bees in the hive and the queen can be readily found by the most inexperienced operator. In clipping, either a sharp pen knife or scissors may be used and it is best to clip only one side. Queens having their wings clipped equally on both sides, unless cut very short, are frequently able to fly after ridding themselves of eggs. Moreover, when it comes to hunting up a hundred or more queens every spring to see whether they are clipped, it greatly lessens the task if only one side is clipped.

#### BEES ON THE FARM.

Every farmer should have a hive of bees on the farm, even if he attaches but little value to the honey. The bees are excellent foragérs and carry pollen from one plant to another.

In communities where no bees are kept there will be found orchards that do not bear, the cause being unknown, while a hive or two of bees in the neighborhood would change the conditions.

#### DON'T LET THE BEES "SLIDE."

Don't forget that there is a winter coming.

Don't forget that it will soon be here.

Don't forget that bees cannot live through the winter on beeswax and air.

Don't foget to see that they have something more substantial.

Don't forget to do it until November.

Don't forget that the sooner you do it the better it can be done.

Don't think that because you have only a few colonies of bees they do not need attention.

Don't think that, if they do need it, any old time before Christmas will do to fix them up.

Don't think that you haven't time

just now.

Don't think that you can't leave the plowing of the roots for a few hours.

Don't think that the bees have plenty of honey for winter unless you know they have—unless you have seen it, or given it to them, or felt the weight of it.

Live bees are worth money; dead bees are not. Remember that bees are living animals—or insects—and if they haven't enough of the proper food to keep them alive they will die. The fact that you can give them their winter's supply of food all at once (if they haven't already got it for themselves) is no excuse for not giving it to them at the proper time. Look them up. If they haven't a laying queen and enough honey for winter, see that they are "put right." The sooner the better." Do it now.—Exchange.

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FREE—To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums; send your name today for our new plan of big profits with little work. Write today. Address C. T. MOSELEY, Premium department, 32 E. 23rd St., New York City.

"What was Adam and Eve's telephone number?"

"281-Apple."-London Opinion.

# **FLOWERS**

# PLANTING OF FALL FLOWER BULBS.

By D. P. Durban.

As the last of this month and the first part of October are the proper time to begin planting many winter and spring flowering bulbs, the writer considered it would be very helpful to give the diagram below which shows the proper depth and distance apart to plant the different fall bulbs.

The depth is shown by the top of the bulb touching the line under the number of inches marked, the distance apart is shown on the line with the name of each bulb.

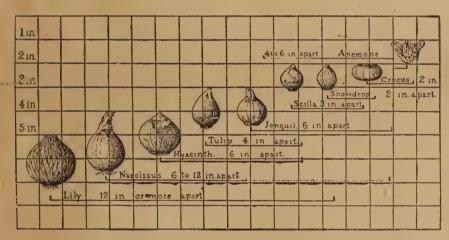
#### Hyacinths.

The two most popular varieties of Hyacinths are the Dutch and Roman. The Roman Hyacinths are the earliest, having smaller and shorter spikes—with single bells—the white being most used—very pretty and largely used by florists for early blooms.

The Dutch Hyacinths come in the double and single. These produce

#### Narcissus or Dafodils.

These are very hardy bulbs, well adapted for either out door, pot or green house culture. The diagram shown in this article gives the depth and distance apart to plant them in open ground. The same preparation of soil for Narcissus as are given for Hyacinths. The Paper White (single) Narcissus are the earliest bloomers. These are also planted in bowls of water supported with pebbles and make beautiful table ornaments. The Trumpet Major is a very attractive sort. This variety has a long yellow trumpet, blooms early and makes a very beautiful out door flower and also fine for forcing for cut flowers. The old popular Incomparable or (Butter and Eggs)- Narcissus makes large flowers and comes early. The Van Sion is another double yellow, but deeper color. There are a number of other varieties of Narcussus but these I have named are the most pop-



large spikes with larger number of bells of a larger size than the Roman, but later blooming. By many the Single Dutch Hyacinths are preferred as they produce larger bells and in appearance are more graceful. The Dutch Hyacinths, both single and double, come in many shades-white, yellow, dark red, rose pink, light blue and dark blue, being the most popular shades. Make your soil rich with leaf mould or old well rotted stable manure. If neither of these are available, pure raw ground bone meal or some complete high grade fertilizer well mixed with your soil will do, setting your bulbs out as described in the diagram above. For pot culture one bulb to a 4 or 5 inch pot, insert the bulb to a depth of one inch, water and set away in a cool, dark place for two or three weeks, watching them occasionally to see that the soil does not get too dry. This treatment gives the bottom roots, and the plant can then be brought to the light to force in the bloom.

#### Freesia.

This is one of the prettiest and sweetest of all winter bloomers. Its peculiar white waxy bell-shaped flowers are borne in sprays, and are very desirable for cut flowers. Put 6 bulbs in a 6 inch pot filled with rich, light soil and keep in a moist, dark place until growth begins: They should then receive all the air and sunlight possible. A pot or two of Freesias will be very attractive in a room and when in bloom will give a delightful perfumé.

#### Calla Lilies.

This is another of the popular plants for early planting for winter and spring blooming. The soil best adapted for the Calla is a rich sandy loam. Put one bulb to a 6 or 7 inch pot well drained, placing the bulb in the center of the pot, pressing the soil to the bulb, barely covering the bulb with soil. Store in a dark, cool place until a network of roots at the bottom are secured, then bring to the light

and give plenty of fresh air and keep Across the plains I see them sweep, well watered.

Against the ebbing light

Other flower bulbs and flower seed for fall planting will be mentioned in the October issue of this paper.

#### THE MODERN GIRL.

The modern girl's education is incomplete until she has learned to sew, cook, mend, be gentle, dress neatly, keep a secret, be self-reliant, avoid idleness, respect old age, darn stockings, make good bread, make home happy, control her temper, take care of the sick, sweep down cobwebs, take care of the baby, read the very best books, take plenty of active exercise, keep clear of trashy literature and to be light-hearted and fleet-footed.

When she has learned all this, if she does not grow wings and fly away to a better land, she will make some lucky man a most excellent wife.

#### GOOD WAY TO BROIL CHICKEN

Anyone who has broiled chicken knows how hard it is to cook it through without burning outside, so wish they would try this way: Split and wash chicken and put in a shallow pan with a little water in it and place in hot oven for about half an hour; then put on broiler and brown well on both sides; take the water in pan and make a butter gravy and pour over chicken; serve hot.

#### STEAMED EGGS.

Have a cup containing one-half spoonful of butter, setting in a dish of boiling water. Into the cup break one egg, beat slightly with a fork, add two tablespoons of milk, mix, then cover the dish tightly so that the steam will not escape. The egg will puff up to the top of the cup as it cooks and is soon thoroughly done. A delicate, appetizing dish served with toast.

#### Easily Remedied.

She (naively)—You hold me so close that I cannot dance comfortably. He (promptly)—Then let us go into the conservatory.—Puck.

What is the difference between an auction and seasickness? One is the sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

If a tough steak could speak, what English poet would it mention? Chaucer (chaw, sir).

#### THE WHITE BELL-MARE.

(Suggested by a picture by Frederic Remington).

Across the plains I see them sweep,
Against the ebbing light,
The pace they keep they still will keep
At silent noon of night:
A fleet foot rules the caravan,
And sets the pace for beast and man!

The bell-mare takes the dusty road,
No rowel pricks her side;
She knows no rein, she owns no goad,
Save in her mettled pride.
The steeds that follow need no
scourge.

So well they feel her vanward urge!

For her, is neither lash nor check,
She keeps the pace she will!
A single bell about her neck,
Sounds sweet, when all is still—
When all is still, and night is deep;
And they that ride, ride half asleep!

She sets the pace—that leader fleet;
They rest—they but pursue. . .
They have their fate from her swift feet,

Yet fate o'errules her, too; For 'tis the pace—the pace—the pace Controls her fleet and snowy grace!

They vanish on the glimmering plain,
Beneath the western verge.

And all our life is like that train,
That heeds a vanward urge:
We deem we travel as we will—
But 'tis the pace controls us still!
—Edith M. Thomas, in the August
Everybody's.

#### FREE.

This collecoin of Fall Planting Flower Bulbs with a year's subscription to The Southern Farmer for only 50 cents:

- 3 Early Roman White Hyacinth Bulbs 4 Early Paper White Narcissus Bulbs
- 4 Freesia Bulbs.
- 1 Chinese Sacred Lily.

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# GODDEN'S SORE HEAD CURE For Chickens.

Is positively guaranteed to cure Sore Head, Scaley Legs, kill Head Lice on chickens, when used as directed. Price 25c per box, postpaid.

AMZI GODDEN SEED CO., Birmingham, Ala. Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala. Press Bulletin No. 30. CRIMSON CLOVER.

Crimson clover is useful (1) for soil improvement, (2) for hay, and (3) for grazing in March and April. Crimson clover is an annual plant, making its entire growth in about seven or eight months, from September to May. Seed, either purchased or home-grown, must be sown every

#### Soil.

Crimson clover thrives on a great variety of soils, including some of the poorest. It is much more apt to succeed on soils poor in lime than is red clover. It does especially well on a mixture of clay and sand, that is, on loam or clay loam soil. On strongly acid soils its success is doubtful, unless lime is used as fertilizer. It has been moderately successful on prairie soil at Uniontown, Ala. It should be tried on all Alabama soils except on very wet spots.

#### Sowing.

Sow 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre broadcast when the soil is moist between September 10 and October 10. September sowing being generally preferable. The land should be free from much litter. There is no better place for crimson clover seed than a clean cotton field, where the seed may be sown among the growing cotton plants immediately after the first or second picking. Cover with a one-horse cultivator, or scrape, etc.

Unplowed cowpea stubble land, disced, often makes a good seed bed. If the land must be plowed, pulverize and compact it by the use of harrow, drag or roller. On most soil 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate would be helpful. On acid soils 6 to 8 barrels of lime per acre, first slaking it, may be desirable. When crimson clover is sown among growing cotton plants, we use no fertilizer.

#### Inoculation.

Do not waste any money on crimson clover seed unless you can inoculate them with suitable soil. With out inocluation this crop is generally an entire failure. Inoculation consists in sowing with the seed certain germs that will cause enlargements on the roots of certain plants. These enlargements or tubercles are fertilizer factories changing the useless nitrogen of the air into the form of nitrogen useful for fertilizer and for food, and costing, if bought in fertilizer, fully 16 cents per pound.

The surest means of inoculating the seed consists in sowing with the seed some soil from a spot where any true clover, as red, white or crimson, has recently grown successfully. Soil from around the roots of Japan ("wild") clover will not serve. Careful search in most old lawns and pastures will often reveal the presence of one of the small white clovers. This is distinguishable in the fall by its roundish, small heart-shaped leaves and by small roundish enlargements (tubercles) on the roots. Mix a little water with soil from this spot. Then moisten the crimson clover seed in this dirty water. Now mix the wet seed with some of the same soil in dry, powdered condition. If the inoculating soil is abundant, sow broadcast, in addition, from a few hundred pounds to one ton of it per acre. Otherwise, omit this latter step.

Promptly cover seed and inoculating earth with a harrow. Much sunlight may kill the germs. Inoculation wit hsoil is many times surer than reliance on "pure cultures," or inoculating material prepared in the laboratory. Do not pay extra for seed said to be inoculated. It will pay to have soil from clover field shipped you. None can be shipped from Auburn because our soil contains germs of disease.

#### How to Use Crimson Clover.

Crimson clover can be cut for hay about April 20 to May I. The stubble has considerable fertilizing value, and will greatly increase the yield of any late crop that follows the clover, such as corn, sweet potatoes, sorghum, etc.

By April 1 the crimson clover, about half grown, may be plowed under in time for a cotton crop, thus improving the land while it grows cotton every year. Crimson clover takes the place of cotton seed meal or nitrate of soda in the fertilizer, but doesn't diminish the need for fertilizing cotton with phosphate or potash. To get maximum fertilizing effects, stock should be kept off until just before plowing under the half grown crimson clover, when it may be

The growing of crimson clover (or vetch or burr clover) constitutes the most practicable method of immediately adding 25 to 50 per cent. to the fertility of most of the land devoted to cotton. Let no man expect to succeed without inoculation. Failing to find suitable soil, grow as a sample a patch of crimson clover so small that you can cover the ground with stable manure. But inoculated plants do not need stable manure.

J. F. DUGGAR, Director Ala. Experiment Station.

A man was arrested at Cincy because he fell against a live wire and carried off a lot of electricity. The jury found him guilty as charged .-Toledo Blade.



#### RIDER THAT WINS THE

**AVERY'S TORPEDO SULKY** Steel Wheels with Two Inch Tires and Removables Dust Proof Boxes, Adjustable Hitch. Exceedingly Light Draft Levens are Within Easy Reach of the Operator. MADE RIGHT OR LEFT HAND, ANY SIZE

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IT is not a cheap light hay press, but one that is remarkable for its heavy durable construction and its lasting powers. Mr. I. A. Etheridge, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "I am pleased to state that I used your Woodruff HAY Press and found it all right! I have baled 22 bales per hour with one horse, and cheerfully commend it to any farmer wanting a press." If there is no agent in your town write us.

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#### EUGENE C. FAULKNER PRODUCE CO.

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Receivers and Distributors of Fruits, Produce, Fresh Fish, Oysters, Game, Poultry and Eggs. Correspondence and consignments solicited. Reference: Jefferson County Savings Bank, and this paper.

"I see that trials by phone have been pronounced illegal."

"Glad of it. I've been severely tried by mine:"-Philadelphia Ledger.



Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1907.—(Special).

#### The Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is one of the big institutions of the country. Its work enters into the economy of every farm. It enters into the question of the improvement and breeding up of all farm animals, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., also the diseases which affect them, the interstate movement of diseased animals and of animal and dairy products, in fact, everything in any way pertaining to live stock on the farms and its consumption in the cities. The annual federal appropriation for the bureau's work is a big one, for the institution is the most important branch of the Department of Agriculture. Still, many single instances of the work of the bureau, each result every year in saving to the American people more than sufficient to pay the cost of the bureau's maintenance since the day of its organization. The annual loss from Texas fever in cattle is estimated at possibly \$50,000,000 a year; but were it not for the stringent regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the shipments of affected cattle the loss would undoubtedly be doubled and trebled.

Take as another single example of the bureau's work, which is now merely in the experimental stage, and of which but little is generally known a preventive for hog cholera.

#### The Scourge of the Hog Grower.

With a good piece of farm land to start with, few live stock industries present greater attractions than hog raising; but there is always the spectre of cholera, and once started in a locality it is likely to sweep away the majority of the hogs. Hogs have made the fortunes of many farmers; hog cholera has ruined many others. It was found from statistics compiled some years ago that in Iowa about 85 per cent, of the hogs were destroyed in droves attacked by the disease. The Bureau of Animal Industry went to work to find a serum which would render hogs immune. At that time two kinds of the disease were known -hog cholera and swine plague. In a series of experiments the use of the government rendered about 85 percent. of the hogs immune. In other cases it had practically no effect. Further investigation by the scientists of the bureau discovered a third distinct type of cholera. All three-hog cholera, swine plague and the new disease are due to blood destroying bacteria. A new serum was formulated, made from the blood of immune hogs, combined with that from diseased animals. This was patented by the Department in the interests of the farmer, and is believed to be an absolutely effective hog cholera pre-

#### Interview With Dr. Melvin.

"We have experimented with this new serum," said Dr. A. D. Melvin, the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and it is most promising. It is a little too early to declare that it is infallible, and it is in no sense a cure, where the hogs already have the disease. But it seems to be a sure preventive and where any of the three hog cholera diseases breaks out in a community, the idea would be to inoculate all the hogs in the neighborhood. This is not such a great undertaking if done as soon as the pigs are littered. From our experiments thus far it appears to absolutely immunize the animals treated. The Bureau is co-operating with the various experiment stations for the manufacture of the serum and further experiments with the treatment, with a view to stamping out the hog cholera in any locality the minute it appears."

"You are doing something along sanitary milk lines, are you not, Dr.

"Yes, we have been working here in Washington in co-operation with the Marine Hospital Service and the District of Columbia authorities with a view to securing pure milk for Washington. Our inspectors are also cooperating with the authorities in a number of the larger cities of the country. Our position in this matter is largely advisory. We can regulate an interstate shipment of tuberculous cows but we cannot of diseased milk. We have already made two specific recommendations; that the milk from strictly non-tubeculous herds should be kept in one class and that the milk from herds which cannot be absolutely so classed should be pasteurized."

"The live stock situation in the country at large is good, is it not?" was asked.

"Never better," said Dr. Melvin, "north, east, south and west. The figures for the United States are something enormous.

#### Prosperity in Live Stock Industry.

"In my last report I made some mention of the values. The total value of American live stock reaches the unthinkable sum of nearly four and a half billion dollars. Such big figures are not very interesting, but the individual stock grower is doing all right. Let us analyze the increase in values of different farm animals during the past year, to say nothing of that during the past ten years. June 1st, a year ago the average value of horses was \$95.51 per head, mules \$112,16 per head, milch cows \$31 per head, other cattle \$17.10, sheep \$3.88, swine \$7.62. Now, compared with the figures for 1906 there is a sharp increase in every case. Horses have increased \$12.79 per head, mules \$13.85 per head, milch

cows \$1.56, other cattle \$1.25, sheep \$.30, and swine \$1.44. The total of this increase in value of farm animals amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars in one year. If you go back ten years, the increase in values is up in the billions."

#### Meyer to Urge Postal Savings Banks.

The last official advocate of federal savings banks was Postmaster-General Gary, of President McKinley's original cabinet. Mr. Gary's first recommendation was for a straight postal savings bank plan, the proceeds to be invested in bonds, etc.; but later he modified his views to provide the use of the money deposited for good road construction. The idea was opposed by the money interests; however, it never developed into the dignity of a "movement." Now comes the announcement that Postmaster-General Meyer will recommend to the next Congress the establishment of a postal savings bank system, and if the plan is fought sufficiently hard by the private money institutions, enough popular enthusiasm may be aroused to make possible its adoption. Certainly such an enactment, under proper limitations, would be in the interests of the people and the time is believed to be ripe for it. In the first place, savings would be encouraged, as with Uncle Sam for the banker, there would be no question as to the security of the investment, and the hoarding of gold in old stockings would become a thing of the past, while again, the ramifications of the Post Office Department are so general that everybody would be afforded almost equal facilities for depositing his savings, however small. The question has always been what to do with the deposits. It is proposed that the government shall pay a small rate of interest; but to do this it would be necessary to reinvest the deposits; also, this would be absolutely essential in order to keep the money in healthy circulation.

Mr. Meyer's "plan" will be awaited with interest. The fund may be used for good road construction, the money to be gradually repaid to the government by the localities so improved; it may be employed as under the New Zealand "advance to settlers law" where the government loans money to farmers and home-seekers at low rates of interest and long time payments. Upon the question of what the Postmaster General proposes to do with his deposits depends the popularity and practicability of his recommendation for postal savings banks.

#### Foreign Successes With Postal Banks

It is worth while noting that the scheme has been well "tried out" in other countries. Great Britain has had such a system since 1861 and a dozen other countries have followed

her suite, including Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, with aggregate deposits of over half a billion dollars. The usual minimum of deposit is one dollar. In Austria rural postal carriers receive deposits. From 2 to 3 per cent. interest is paid on deposits in the various lands.

#### New Edition of Diseases of the Horse.

Of all the publications of the government, "Diseases of the Horse," published by the Department of Agriculture, has been perhaps the most sought after by farmers. When the first edition became exhausted some 15 years or more ago-the copies of this edition went like hot cakes—the book sold at second hand book stores for 75 cents and \$1 a volume. It is a book of over 500 pages. Several additional editions have been printed to meet the demand and now a new and revised edition of 250,000 copies has just been ordered. So, if you want a copy, get in your request to your Member of Congress. The books will be ready for delivery next winter.

#### Seed Soaking in Liquid Manure.

Many people soak seeds before planting; it is generally believed to be a good practice. There is danger, however, in soaking seeds in liquid manure. Moreover, government experiments show that the increased yield from manurial soaking is in most cases no greater than that resulting from treatment with pure water. Seed soaked in one per cent. solution of nitrate of soda was in most cases injuriously affected. Soaking beet seed in liquid manure reduced the development of the root, but produced a marked increase in the development of the leaf. Coating the seed with any strong solution usually interfered with the process of germina-

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

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#### THANKS FOR SUCH A REMEDY.

Clarkson, Ala., Feb. 6, 1905. The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

Cleveland, O.:

I have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM on a mule for exostosis, and it has entirely disappeared. Many thanks for such a remedy. RICHARD E. BOWDEN.

Owners of real estate desirous of selling should read H. W. Finlayson's ad in this issue.

# The Country People

Many of Them Have Money in the Bank These Prosperous Times

Time has been when the country people had almost no money. Now very many of them are making money and have bank accounts. The Birmingham Trust and Savings Company has many such accounts and sets a high value on its country patrons. The fact is that every farmer who has money ought to put it in a good strong bank. There is nothing more dangerous in this part of the country than keeping cash money in a farm house. The record of this bank recommends it

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OCTOBER, 1907

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PRUNING OR TRIMMING TEA PLANTS IN A HOME GARDEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

# THE WANING HARDWOOD SUPPLY.

Although the demand for hardwood lumber is greater than ever before, the annual cut today is a billion feet less than it was seven years ago. In this time the wholesale price of the different classes of hardwood lumber advanced from 25 to 65 per cent. The cut of oak, which in 1899 was more than half the total cut of hardwoods, has fallen off 36 per cent. Yellow poplar which was formerly second in point of output, has fallen off 38 per cent. and elm has fallen off one half.

The cut of soft woods is over four times that of hardwoods, yet it is doubtful if a shortage in the former would cause dismay in so many industries. The cooperage, furniture, and vehicle industries depend upon hardwood timber, and the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, agricultural implement manufacturers, and builders use it extensively.

This leads to the question, Where is the future supply of hardwoods to be found? The cut in Ohio and Indiana, which, seven years ago, led all other states, has fallen off onehalf. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jerginia, and Wisconsin, have also declined in hardwood production. The chief centers of production now lie in the Lake States, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Appalachian Mountains. Yet in the Lake States the presence of hardwoods is an almost certain indication of rich agricultural land, and when the hardwoods are cut the land is turned permanently to agricultural use. In Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi the production of hardwoods is clearly at its height, and in Missouri and Texas it has already begun to decline.

The answer to the question, therefore, would seem to lie in the Appalachian Mountains . They contain the largest body of hardwood timber left in the United States. On them grow the greatest variety of tree species anywhere to be found. Protected from fire and reskless cutting, they produce the best kinds of timber, since their soil and climate combine to make heavy stands and rapid growth. Yet much of the Appalachian forest has been so damaged in the past that it will be years before it will again reach a high state of productiveness. Twenty billion feet of hardwoods would be a conservative estimate of the annual productive capacity of the 75,000,000 acres of forest lands in the Appalachians if they were rightly managed. Until they are we can expect a shortage in hardwood timber.

Circular 116, of the Forest Service, entitled "The Waning Hardwood

Supply," discusses this situation. It may be had upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

# BETTER UTILIZATION OF YELLOW PINE.

Tree's Waste Products Valuable.—
Wise Utilization of Whole Tree
Will Forestall Shortage in
Southern Yellow Pine.

"In fifteen or twenty years, at the present rate of cutting, the supply of the longleaf yellow pine of the South, one of America's most useful forest trees, will be nearly exhausted," say the experts of the United States Forest Service. If these pine forests are wiped out one of the South's important industries will die—the production of the so-called naval stores.

The lumber of the Southern yellow pine brings \$15 to \$35 per thousand feet, its turpentine 56 cents per gallon, its rosin from \$4.35 to \$6.95 per 280 pounds, and its pitch \$3.25 per 280 pounds. All of these prices are gradually becoming higher and higher on account of the increased demand and the scarcity of the products. Formerly, turpentine could be purchased for 30 cents a gallon. Now 56 cents must be paid at wholesale, and the consumer of gallon lots will pay at times as high as \$1.00.

In the face of these fast increasing prices, people are still found who say that there is yet an inexhaustible supply of yellow pine in the South, and that all talk about a famine is unwarranted. Such statements are not justified by conditions and the yellow pine lumbering industry will soon be in the face of a serious shortage unless decided changes are made in the present methods, and unless valuable products now going to waste are utilized. The longleaf pine is a slow-growing tree and does not make timber with anywhere the rapidity that it is being cut. The situation calls for making the very best use of the present supply.

There are at present in the woods of the South vast quantities of pine logs and tall stumps left as a result of careless lumbering in the past. This material is rich in turpentine and could be made to vield from ten to fifteen gallons of refined spirits per cord. Besides this, there is a great waste at the saw mills in the form of slabs, edgings, and sawdust, all of which must have a value, but at present is, for the most party, simply burned to get it out of the way. In fact, not more than 50 per cent. of the tree as it stands in the forest comes to the market in the form of valuable materials.

In the year 1906 the reported cut of southern yellow pine was some 12 billion board feet. A conservative estimate of the actual amount of tur-

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pentine alone, to say nothing of wood fibre and other materials, which could be produced from the wastewood of this one year, would place the amount at not less than 30 million gallons. This is a surprising figure, when it is remembered that it represents an amount almost equal to the present annual production of gum spirits in this country. If this product were extracted from the wood and sold at even the current price of good wood turpentine, the gross saving would be easily \$14,400,000.

Men have realized for some time that an enormous waste of valuable substance is going on, and a few have succeeded in extracting the turpentine and placing on the market a material of fairly good quality. In the majority of cases, however, the article has been of an inferior grade, due generally to the fact that the technical methods used have been faulty. As a result of this, wood turpentine is at present often considered as an adulterated material, or at best as a poor substitute for gum spirits. It is true that in some cases these opinions are well founded, but inferior products have put an unnecessary damper on the whole industry.

The section of Wood Chemistry of the Forest Service has lately been investigating this subject, and some valuable results have been obtained. It has been found that for the recovery of turpentine from wastewood, the steam process is far superior to that of distilling the wood destructively. The crude turpentine is in

all cases more uniform, and the final refined materials are as a rule of better grade and can demand a higher price. When properly made and refined, experiments have shown that the steam turpentines are in many cases even more uniform in composition than the gum turpentines, and for all practical purposes contain the identical substances. The odor often can be distinguished from that of the gum spirits, but even if it could this is a small matter in many cases, infinitesimal and undetectable amounts of certain impurities left in the refined product as the result of the methods of production can produce this slight difference in odor, and the wood turpentine should not be condemned for practical purposes on this account. This becomes still more evident when it is known that the sweet odor of the gum turpentine is not characteristic to itself, but is due to an impurity produced by the chemical action of air upon it.

These are important discoveries and are well worthy of consideration. If they are true, then refined steam turpentine, properly prepared, should bring at least an equal price in this country with the gum turpentine. Indeed, abroad, this is often the case, and instances are on record where the refined turpentine has, by virtue of its more uniform composition, brought five cents a gallon more than the gum spirits, and is in much greater demand. Further investigations along these lines will be pushed vigorously by the Forest Service.

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Home is a place of light, inspiration, grace.

It is the holy of holies, in which a good woman ministers its religion, its sacrements and sacrifices.

It is the sanctuary in which she is the divinity, the law-giver, the confessor

Home is an oasis in the arid plains of modern society.

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Taking infinite trouble is an art, whether you paint a picture or dust a room.

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Your row won't seem so hard to hoe if you will consider the other fellow's row.

The man who has a perpetual grievance has moral small-pox; at least every one wants to get away from him.

A hobby is a good thing, but do not insist upon riding it at all times and places.

#### THE NEW SLEEVE.

The short sleeve is passing. Madanme Fashion has decreed that it must go. She also says sleeves must be long, even to too long, for they will fit over the hand almost as closely as the mitt, and, like it, will be held in place with elastics about the thumbs and between the fingers. Thus the madame treats us, going from one extreme to the other. The short sleeve was a joy, and appropriate under certain conditions; but it should have had its limitations, which it did not. You saw the girl with her hat atilt walk down Broadway, swinging her arms, which were bare almost to her armpits, any hour of the day. Her arms from exposure to sun and wind, had become

brown, rough and coarse, and unfit to be exhibited anywhere. Next summer this same girl will have her sleeves so long that her hand will be concealed in the fluffy finish of her sleeves and ten to one this finish will be soiled, for it is extremely hard to keep sleeves clean.

Although Madame Fashion rules with an iron hand those who love her and her fickleness, we sensible women will follow the dictates of our reason and wear sleeves which are appropriate for our work, for the occasion, time and place.

#### SHE IS WISE.

Who keeps in mind that a little credit is a dangerous thing.

Who is able to mend both her husband's clothes and his ways.

Who has learned the paradox that to have joy one must give it.

Who can tell the difference between her first child and a genius.

Who most admires those eyes which belong to a man who understands

Who acknowledges the allowance made by her husband by making allowances for him.

Who appreciates that the largest room in any house is that left for self-improvement.

Who realizes that two husbands of twenty-five years each are not necessarily as good as one of fifty.

Who can distinguish between the laugh of amusement and the one meant to show off a dimple.

Who gets off a trolley car the right way—though she runs the risk of being arrested as a man in disguise.— Exchange.

#### KNOWN AS "HOUSE-NERVES."

"Do you suffer from 'house-nerves?' Women who remain in doors frequently do,' declares a physician.

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"This condition of worry not only

works injury to her health, till her temper is affected by it, and she becomes irritable and fault-finding.

"To the thousands of such women among us to-day my advice is—go out of doors more. Do not get into a way of fearing the weather. There is no more bracing and soothing influence for tired nerves than a quiet hour in the fresh air.—Family Doctor.

#### SHORTHAND IN DEMAND.

The department of Shorthand in the Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Ky., turned out 25% more students this year than ever before, but this made no perceptible change in the demand for Stenographers. Here is an almost unlimited field of opportunity for young people who are ambitious to secure permanent business positions. It requires only a short time to complete stenography. The Bowling Green Business University will furnish all literature necessary to give desired information.

It is reported that twin babies, twin colts and twin calves were born on a North Carolina farm the same day recently. While all farmers are enjoying prosperity, it does not come to all in such doses as this.

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#### HOW MEN GET TO HEAVEN.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "do men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?"

"Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."

"Well," said the mother, thoughtfully, "some men do go to heaven, but they get there by a close shaye."
—San Francisco Monitor.

#### 

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## THE BUREAU OF PLANT IN-

Guy Elliott Mitchell

Washington, D. C., Oct., 1907.

As its name implies, this bureau of the Department of Agriculture has to do with the growth of economic plant life. Its chief, Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, plant pathologist and physiologist directs the work of a couple of score of practical scientists and figuratively keeps his fingers upon the wires which lead to every phase of crop growth-plant improvements, diseases, new creations, introduction of foreign plants, crossbreeding of plants, known as hybridizing, advanced methods of culture, fertilization, and last but not least, if not in importance, then in the matter of expense to the nation, the distribution of several million packets of free seeds for the benefit not so much of the farmer as of Congressmen who imagine that this sort of thing makes them "solid" with their constituents.

Secretary Wilson once said to me that the man who could organize this big bureau of plant industry into its then present state of high efficiency possessed a master brain, "and there is the man who is doing it," he added, nodding his massive head toward Dr. Galloway, as the latter passed out of the door of Mr. Wilson's office.

#### Covering All the United States.

Many and interesting are the individual lines of experiment, investigation and assistance which the various divisions of the bureau are engaged in in the interests of the American farmer. They cover every state and territory and every agricultural county and district in the United States, as well as Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. Explorers of the bureau search the nooks and corners of the Old World, of South Africa, and the Islands for new plants which may prove of benefit to us, and when anything is discovered which promises well, it is first tested on a small scale and then more extensively until in some instances the introduction has entirely supplanted some similar but inferior crop which the farmers of the whole section of country have been raising.

#### Wonderfully Hardy Alfalfa.

Take at random some of the lines of work upon which the Bureau of Plant Industry is now engaged. A new Siberian alfalfa is being tried which is native to a rigorous climate where the thermometer goes 40 degrees below zero, without snow. It is proposed that we make at home the \$4,000,000 worth of matting for which we send our money abroad annually, by the substitution of matting rushes

(Continued to Page 15.)



invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

#### FLOWERS IN AND AROUND THE HOME.

Every one, no matter what vocation in life he has, enjoys flowers. We should not overlook this part of our planting in our busy life in money crops. Flowers around, and in the home have a part to perform. It is to smile with their beauty or to perfume with their sweet odors our firesides, changing the strain of business and thoughts of serious nature for a while, to brighter thoughts of nature's blessings to us.

The cost of having a few flowers is trifling in comparison to the pleasure- we derive from them. You can plant hyacinths, tulips, narcissus or daffodils, crocus and snow drop bulbs now in pots for house culture, giving you early blooms, or in the open ground for early spring blooms.

In our September issue will be found a very practical diagram giving the proper depth and distance apart to plant these bulbs in open ground.

The Chinese sacred lilies will be found a very ornamental and pretty plant to grow for winter blooming in the house. These bulbs are planted in dishes of water with about a tablespoonful of sand at the bottom of the dish, a few small pebbles on top of this sand, then place the bulb on top of the small pebbles and make it steady in the dish by packing around it larger pebbles or rocks. Fill the dish then with water so that about one-third or one-half of the bulb is covered with water; then place the dish in a closet or dark place for ten days, so as to allow the roots to get a start, adding water to the dish as it is absorbed or evaporated. After ten days bring to the light, pour off the old water and add fresh water, put near a sunny window and they should come into bloom in 6 to 8 weeks. The flowers are very sweet. The bulbs only cost about 10 cents each, One to three are usually put to a bowl.

Pansy seed planted in hot beds or boxes now will produce early spring blooms.

SWEET PEAS are best sown in the fall in the South. These are the prettiest and sweetest of all early spring flowers. Full directions for planting and cultivating sweet peas will be given in our next issue.

#### A SALAD OF CREAM CHEESE.

A novel salad course that appeared at a country house luncheon consistcd of a cream cheese moistened with cream and beaten to a froth. This was arranged in a mould shaped in dish and preserved gooseberries were turned over it. It was served with biscuits.

The successful culture of ginseng in California, which has been thought to be very problematical in the past, is, we are advised, an assured fact. The Lilydale Ginseng Gardens, located near Santa Cruz; have been experimenting on a considerable scale recently in the growth of this root, which is of such considerable use in the Orient among the Chinese, and it has been found that the soil and climate there are favorable to its commercial production. The experiments in the growth of this valuable root in California have been conducted by Mr. C. H. McIsaac in a garden built near Santa Cruz last fall, and a considerable number of plants have been raised.

The reader need not be told that trees growing in an unfriendly soil will not be thrifty and, of course, do not bear fruit satisfactorily. Level lying, tenacious clays are especially objectionable for an orchard. Natural or artificial drainage is necessary for even meager results, but it is better to avoid such a locality, if a more suitable one is available. And while on the subject of drainage, it is well to remind the reader of atmospheric drainage, which renders vegetation in valleys more exposed to the action of frosts.

The purchasers of fruit trees are imposed on about as much, if not more, than any other class of buyers. It frequently occurs from carelessness or oversight, although sometimes by design. Tree dealers, whether they deserve it or not, are considered a slippery set, who will deliver substitutes in a bland and saint-like manner

that would deceive the usually cautious. It is safer to order directly from the nurseryman and buy under guarantee and hold him to it, when he deserves it.

Peach trees will not bear forcing without stimulating manures, even in sandy soil, as such forcing will cause an overgrowth, and the fruit buds will drop off in the spring when the sap starts and the buds begin to swell. Do not plant on ground rich enough to grow onions, or the trees will make late growth and produce unripe wood that may be winter-killed.

The new lady clerk's yellow hair glittered in the flood of sunlight that poured through the window of the

But old Duke, the bookkeeper, had no eyes for the girl's beauty. He lighted a cigar and set to work.

"Mr. Duke," said the lady clerk.

"Eh?" the old man grunted.

"Look here," she said imperiously. "I am sorry, but smoking always makes me ill.'

"Then," said Duke, without looking up, "don't you smoke."

An old farmer and his wife were attending church services one hot Sabbath day. The windows were opened, and the noisy chorus of the crickets were distinctly audible. In

due course, the choir sang an anthem, and the old man, a music lover, listened enraptured. At its conclusion he turned to his wife and whispered:

"Ain't that glorious and divine, Mirandy?"

"Yes," she answered, "and to think that the y do it all with their hind legs."

An Irish priest had labored hard with one of his flock to induce him to give up whiskey.

"I tell you, Michael," said the priest, "whiskey is your worst enemy and you should keep it as far from you as you can."

"Me enemy, is it, father?" responded Michael. "And it was your riverence's self that was tellin' us in the pulpit only last Sunday to love our enemies."

"So I- was, Michael," rejoined the priest, "but I didn't tell you to swallow them."

Tell your neighbor about the good things you see in The Southern Farmer, and that the subscription price is only 50 cents a year.



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# HAIRY OR SAND VETCHES

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# Description.

It should be remembered that there are a number of different varieties of vetches, but this bulletin deals with only one—the Hairy or Sand Vetch—known botanically as vicia villosa. This is the only species that is of any special value to the South, and the writer must here caution the farmer in buying vetch to be careful that he gets the right sort.

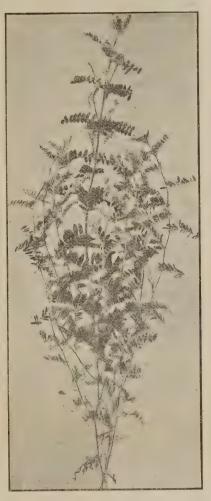
Hairy Vetch is an annual winter legume; that is to say it makes its growth and matures seed in less than a year, does not grow out from the old roots, and must be planted every year unless enough seed is allowed to ripen and shatter out to produce a volunteer crop.

Vetch is a legume or leguminous plant, because it belongs to that order of plants like cow peas, and has the ability to fertilize soil where grown.

The seed of Hairy Vetch in appearance slightly resembles okra, and are covered with a very hard shell. In size they vary from a number two to a number eight shot, the majority of them being about the size of a number three shot. The shape is almost perfectly round, although some few are slightly oval or flattened. The color is dark brown to black. The inside of the seed is a light egg yellow. The seed are borne in a small flat pod, about six to the pod. There is no standard weight for a bushel of seed, a measured bushel will weigh about sixty pounds.

When Vetch first makes its appearance above ground the plants appear very delicate and spindling, slightly resembling an English pea, only of much finer texture. The leaves are very narrow and slim, being from one to one and a half inches long and about one-fourth of an inch wide. This will vary some depending much on the soil. The plant is trailing or running in habit, throws out numerous branches three to ten feet long. Every two inches on the main stems a small branch about three to four inches long is thrown out. These branches usually have fourteen to sixteen leaves. At the extreme end of these branches from four to six curls are thrown out, which enable the plants to grasp any support, the plants being unable to stand alone. Just above or beside these small leaf branches a bloom stalk four to five inches is thrown out, This bloom

spike will be studded with forty to fifty individual blossoms, shaped



HAIRY, OR SAND WINTER VETCH.

grown, because such plants are able to take up and utilize the free nitrogen of the air. No other plants are able to do this. Most all leguminous plants when grown under proper conditions have nodules or small knots on their roots. These nodules are the homes of millions of infinitely small bacteria or organisms which are constantly dying and multiplying. They assimilate free nitrogen from the air and are constantly giving it off to the plant in a soluble form. It is easily seen that this class of plants does not need an application of nitrogen. It should be remembered that different species of bacteria exist and that bacteria common with cow slightly like a sweet pea or English pea blossom. The bloom is of a beautiful purple color and is often grown for its ornament only. The main stem of the Vetch plant is soft and spongy and slightly ridged. The entire plant is covered with very fine hairs.

# Fertilizing—How to Succeed With Vetch by Soil Inoculation

It has already been stated that Vetch is a leguminous plant, in other words is a soil renovating plant in the same

manner as the cow pea.

All legumes enrich the soil where peas would not take hold of the roots of Vetch. A distinct species exists for nearly every variety of legume. It has been the theory in the past that only plants of the legume family having those nodules were infested with bacteria and consequently the only ones that could utilize the free atmospheric nitrogen. This has been disproved lately by our national Agricultural Department. They have discovered that the cellular roots of legumeinous plants are sometimes packed with these bacteria without there being present the usual bumps or nodule

Now, since the Vetch plant is able to supply its own nitrogen where the right bacteria is present, it is easy to conclude that such plants can get along without the application of commercial nitrogen, and that the only plant food that could be economically applied would be phosphoric acid and potash. These latter two agents can be employed to advantage.

An application of two hundred pounds of acid phosphate and two hundred pounds of kainit to the acre will give most beneficial results. Where Vetch is sown with grain the same fertilizer used for grain will answer for Vetch.

Better success with Vetch can be had the first year by inoculating the seed or soil where planted. This can be accomplished by taking soil from an old Vetch field and broadcasting it with the seed at the rate of a two-horse wagon load to the acre. This method is both expensive and unsatisfactory.

A much cheaper and more satisfactory way is to buy the bacteria which can be obtained from any seedsman at the rate of \$1.50 per acre or less in large quantities. The Amzi Godden Seed Co., of Birmingham, Ala., are agents for most of the reliable makers. The bacteria is sent through the mail and the method of preparation is very simple. Full directions accompany the bacteria which should be carefully followed. Seed already inoculated can be purchased, but it is advisable that a farmer do his own inoculating because it is impossible to know whether the bacteria on commercial seed would remain vital or not for any length of time, and, besides, when you do your own inoculating you can make use of the balance of your liquid after the seed have been well moistened, by mixing

with sand or soil and applying with

#### Soil Suited.

It has been proven that the question of suitable soil for Vetch is unimportant, because with proper preparation Vetches may be successfully grown on most any soils of the South where cotton and corn grow and on soils entirely too poor for either of these crops except through the use of considerable fertilizers. Any soil that will grow cow peas will grow Vetches, although Vetches seem to thrive better on thin, sandy land than cow peas, while cow peas seem to do better than Vetches on stiff red clay It should be understood, though, that Vetches are easily influenced by the use of certain commercial fertilizers, and that they will make ranker growth on good land than they will on poor. This will be dwelt on at length farther along in this bulletin.

# Preparing the Soil.

The preparation necessary for Vetches will depend on what is desired in the resulting crop. It is advisable, of course, where practicable, that the soil be well prepared. Where sown with winter grain, crimson or bur clover, the preparation necessary for these will answer for the Vetch.

Vetch is frequently sown, though, on meadows, stubble or Bermuda grass, without any preparation whatever, and while good results are occasionally reported, the method cannot be recommended. Vetch is frequently sown where there is already a crop of corn on the ground. This is accomplished by broadcasting the seed and harrowing in thoroughly. It is frequently sown in late corn at the last plowing.

A great deal of Vetch is now being planted in late cotton at the last plowing. It may be planted on cotton land during the time this crop is being harvested by sowing the seed broadcast and harrowing out the middles. If this is done just after a picking of the cotton, but little loss will result, especially where the rows are the proper width.

# Sowing the Seed.

Vetch may be sown in the South any time from August to February. Early fall sowings are recommended, as most experiments have proved that September and October sowings prove most satisfactory. Reports from August sowings have in many

(Continued to Page 13.)



RESEEDING THE RANGE WITH CULTIVATED GRASSES.

Studies and Experiments to Increase
the Forage on the All-Important
Summer Range in National
Forests

United States Department of Agricuture, Forest Service.

The live-stock industry turns to acaccount one of the greatest natural resources of the west—the forage crop.

From the plains to the Pacific an astonishingly large proportion of the area is grazing land. It is estimated that this region contains over 400, 000,000 acres which are useful at present only for pasturing stock. A map printed in colors to bring out the main areas of agricultural, grazing, and desert lands was published not long ago. It showed the grazingland color spread like a sheet over nearly all this vast domain, which comprises something like one-third of the entire United States, with relatively minor patches of the other colors. In arid regions the range is comparatively poor, but almost everywhere enough forage plants can grow to make grazing profitable.

The Forest Service, in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Iudustry, has begun a series of experiments to find out how the carrying power of grazing lands within National Forests can be increased. In a nutshell, the problems are, first, how to grow, and second, how to utilize, the largest amount of forage. The conclusions reached are likely to have an important bearing on improved use of the open range generally. The economic possibilities of these experiments are enormous.

In the past the stockman on the public lands has simply taken what nature offered him. But grazing tends to put nature at a disadvantage. Plants which propagate by seed, for example, have no chance when the seed stalks are being eaten off all the time. In many grazing regions the carrying power of the range has been very greatly reduced through the present methods of use. National Forests the restrictions of the number of stock to the capacity of the range has already checked the worst evils which result from over grazing. But the new investigations

promise much greater things.

These investigations are to be carried out along three distinct lines—studies of what can be done in the way of introducing cultivated grasses, studies of range improvement through better knowledge of how wild grasses propagate, and studies of how to handle both cattle and sheep so as to reduce the waste due to herding and trampling. The present account deals with the first, the introduction of cultivated grasses.

The man in charge of these studies is Mr. Frederick V. Coville, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who is an expert in matters connected with the use of the range. Mr. Coville made a careful study of grazing problems in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon for the Interior Department ten years ago, and contributed to the discussion of grazing questions which formed part of the Public Lands Commission report made in 1905. It was on his recommendation that the laboratory for desert botanical research was established by the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Tucson, Ariz. He is, therefore, very well prepared for this work, which, to be successful, must be run on thoroughly practical

These experiments will begin in Wallowa County, in northeastern Oregon, in the Imnaha National Forest. Here, at different altitudes, a number of moist natural meadows have been picked out. Those having the greatest altitude are 10,000 feet or more above the sea, where in early July the snow still covers the ground, although rapidly melting under the summer sun. The lowest meadows are about 5,000 feet above sea level.

The purpose of these wet-meadow experiments is improvement of the summer range. Stock do not winter in the mountains, but are driven gradually higher and higher as the advancing season calls forth the vegetation on which they feed. The winter ranges on the plains, supplemented largely by the hay, alfalfa, and other feed crops which the ranches produce, depend for their utilization upon this summer pasturage, to which the stock can be driven when the dry season sets in. If means can be found to improve the summer range the benefit will be felt from Canada to Arizona and New Mexico, so that the experiments

are of broad importance.

In the higher parts of the Imnaha National Forest good late summer pasture for sheep is valuable. Snow covers the ground nine months of the year, and the grass that grows must grow quickly. The natural pasture on these high mountain meadows is fairly good, but there is room for improvement. The native bluegrass does not produce a sod, but grows in bunches. A sod or turf is wanted, and some of the meadows will be seeded with well-known species to test whether they will grow and bring the desired result. Timothy, redtop, bluegrass, and a clover called Alsike, originally brought from Sweden, will be tried. Eight or more patches of from three to twenty acres each will be seeded.

It is a wild and rugged mountain region with few trails, and those very difficult. Harrows or other agricultural implements could not be taken in, execept on the backs of pack animals. Plainly, any method of seeding which could have any practical value must have other instruments than the tools upon which the farmer ordinarily relies. The sharp cutting hoofs of sheep will be the only harrow used.

The meadows selected for growing will first be grazed as short as sheep can crop the native grass. Since the ground is wet it will be much cut up by the sheep. Clover, timothy, redtop, or bluegrass seed will then be sown broadcast, and the sheep driven to and fro across it until the seed is beaten well into the soil. This will be done late in the season, so that the seed will lie dormant until next summer's sun melts the snow and warms the ground. Whether it will grow, and mature a crop in three months, remains to be seen.

If it will, one problem of mountain pasturage will have been solved, for a much larger quantity of forage will be furnished by these plants than the native growths supply.

If this grass sowing in the high Oregon mountains is successful, it will open the way for similar range development elsewhere. There is hardly a limit to the possibilities presented.

Good agents can make good wages by helping us to circulate The Southern Farmer. Write us to know about it.

#### SHE WAS COMING ALL RIGHT.

Mrs. Hayfork (in country post-office)—"Anything for me?"

Postmaster—"I don't see nothin'."

Mrs. Hayfork—"I was expectin' a letter or postcard from Aunt Spriggs, tellin' what day she was comin'."

Rural Postmaster (calling to his wife)—"Did ye see a postcard from Mrs. Hayfork's Aunt Sally, telling what day she was comin'?"

His Wife—"Yes. She's comin' on Thursday."—Exchange.

Our friends will confer a favor when writing to advertisers by stating that they saw the advertisement in The Southern Farmer.

bringing the milk at 4 o'clock in the afternoon? Can't you get here earlier?"

Milkman—"Earlier?" Why, madam this is to-morrow morning's milk"

Lady-"Why in the world are you





# "X=Mas Present" Useful and Beautiful

# No other firm could afford this but us

This is the first time we have ever made this offer—this beautiful 4 piece set of Silverware (guaranteed); full size for family use packed in case

# For Only 97c

It is done solely to advertise our product and only one set will be sent to each family; with positively no duplicate orders.

The plate is heavy and the pattern one of the latest and most fashionable—the tamous "Rose." The pieces are

# Fit to Grace Any Table and Will Last for Years

ORDER TODAY—This price includes all packing, shipping and delivery charges prepaid to your door. Send cash, money order or 2c stamps to

# ROGERS SILVERWARE CO.,

No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.



The Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their regular show in Birmingham, November 19 to 23. These shows have been the largest in the state and have proven a fine place for breeders to get their stock advertised, for selling eggs for hatching and for selling stock. Liberal premiums are given away. The judge this year is Mr. T. J. Marshall. For information, entry blanks and premium list, write Dr. E. Ballard, Birmingham, Ala.

#### POULTRY DOTS:

The pullets should be laying.

Attend at least one county fair.

Poultry shows are object lessons for the beginner.

A reputation gained by honest dealing is one that lasts.

Fine November weather will give the fall-hatched chicks good growth.

The American Poutry Association in its latest revision of the Standard has not forgotten the utility clause.

Fowls cannot open the foot when the leg is bent. This is the reason they do not fall off their perches. If you watch a hen walking you will notice that it closes its toes as it raises its foot, and opens them as it touches the ground.

Why not try a few capons? We find them quit, good-natured fowls, easy to care for and control. Their meat makes fine eating, and at selling time they bring a neat little sum.

The best way to make white wash for hen houses so it will not flake off, is to slake the lime in hot water, making it, if possible, as thick as soft soap. Thin with kerosene oil and apply hot. It will last for years.

If you feel that you must wait a while for that new poultry house, would it not be a good plan in the meantime to do what you can toward making the old one comfortable?

Plant some rye, barley or wheat for your poultry. In the south these are planted now, and furnish green; nutritious food for your fowls during the winter. The writer once heard a poultry raiser ask his neighbor how he got so many eggs. The successful one pointed to his rye patch and said that was his egg producer.

Make a scratch pen for chickens, fill with hay or straw and throw the dried feed, such as cracked corn, wheat or oats, or a mixture of all three in the pen and the hens will work for their feed, get good exercise, keep healthier and lay better.

A box of ground oyster shell and charcoal kept in your yard or chicken house will be found very beneficial.

#### PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

Ins and Outs of Squab Raising for Market—Of Interest to all Our Folks.

Never feed the stock out of doors.

Feed thrown on the ground in the flies is apt to become sour, causing death

Every loft should have a good feed bin, divided into sections, for holding different varieties of grain used.

The list of pigeon grains might be classed as corn, wheat, Kaffir corn, Canada peas, hemp and millet.

Salt, oyster shell and charcoal are three substances very essential to the health of pigeons.

Unlike the chick, the newly-hatched pigeon cannot run about and feed itself, but must depend upon its parents for food.

Rusty iron and stone lime placed in the drinking water once a week will act as a tonic.

Every other week the drinking fountains should be disinfected by using five drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of water. If this acid is left in the water all day, and birds drink it, it will not hurt them in the least.

It requires a real pigeon "crank" to succeed at squab raising.

The Southern Fancier says that squab raising is much like weaning a calf and teaching it to drink—far easier to do than to tell how it is done.

Broiled squab and squab pie will continue to be eaten so long as broiled and fried chicken are on the bill of fare. It is claimed that eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey now lead in the number of squab plants.

A pair of pure Homer pigeons has a value according to its earning capacity.

Pay honest prices and demand a contract to deliver specified goods.

'Difficulties in the pigeon business are only made to overcome.

Treat failures as stepping stones to further efforts and they will bring success.

It is timely work that counts.

Timely work means the careful looking after of all little details.

Love for the occupation is a great factor for success.

System is a great labor-saver in all occupations, and especially so in the pigeon business.

Don't let the drinking vessels become filthy. Stench in the fountain means tainted water, and tainted water is poison to stock.

Always remove all young birds to a separate aviary as soon as they are able to feed themselves.

Young birds are attracted by light-colored grain, such as wheat, says A. V. Meersch, which, being likewise small, must be reckoned among the most useful food with which to start them.—Farm Journal.

FOR SALE—I offer several fine, young M. B. Turkeys for sale. These are from birds I purchased direct from Mrs. N. R. Feishel and the famous Geo. Wolf, two of the best breeders of M. B. Turkeys in the world.



# ESSEX RAPE SEED

will be found a profitable crop to \* plant for your chickens; it also \* makes fine green feed for stock, \* grows quickly. Sow in drills 3 to \* 4 pounds to an acre; broadcast 8 \* to 10 pounds to an acre.

Price: I pound 25c by mail postpaid. By express, not prepaid, I pound 15c; Io pounds for \$1.25. 25 pounds at 10c per pound.

Write for our prices on all other fall planting seeds.

AMZI GODDEN SEED CO., Birmingham, Ala.

> GODDEN'S SORE HEAD CURE For Chickens

Is positively guaranteed to cure Sore Head, Scaley Legs, kill Head Lice on chickens, when used as directed. Price: 25c per box, postpaid.

box, postpaid.

AMZI GODDEN SEED CO.,
Birmingham, Ala.

# CURE and Prevent Chicken CHOLERA

BY USING

# Graham's Chicken Cholera Cure

which is a positive cure and preventative of chicken cholera. It is also a valuable poultry tonic.

Every poultry raiser should keep a package on hand Price 25 cents If by mail postpaid 35 cents

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

Amzi Godden Seed Co P.O. Box 800 Birmingham, Ala



# The Southern

Published at Birmingham, Ala., the Center of the South, by The Southern Farmer Publishing Co.

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# THE SOUTHERN FARMER'S CLUBBING LIST.

We offer one year's subscription to The Southern Farmer and a year's subscription to the papers listed below at prices named:

Texas, and our paper ...... 1.25

This is a rare opportunity we are offering to new subscribers and to those whose subscriptions are to be renewed.

It is very gratifying to find increased interest taken in the different fairs held in this state this year by the farmers and their wives. At each of the fairs held this year larger displays were made of hay and grain crops, vegetables and fruits. This demonstration of what can be grown profitably, should be a lesson to those who have not entered into the diversifying of farming as they should. We have the climate and soils in the South to grow nearly all varieties of grain and grasses successfully and to grow stock, of course after we grow more grain and hay crops it is easier and cheaper to raise more stock. Raising more stock we add more fertilizer to the soil, which naturally increases the productiveness of the soil. It must also be remembered that each year we plant vetches, clovers and cow peas on our land that we not only get the benefit of a pasture or hay crop, but we are improving the productiveness and value of our land.

# THE DISPLAY OF HOME PROD-UCTS, AND THE WIFE AS A MATERIAL HELP.

The large number of varieties of preserves, jellies, wines, pickles, canned fruits and vegetables displayed at the Alabama State Fair held in Birmingham this year was creditable

and much praise is due to the women for their industry showing what can be done at home. The farmer's wife who pushes forward the home products, including eggs, chickens, butter and honey, will show that for the amount invested, her department of the business will show a good share of the profits of her husband's (farming) business.

Planting of fruit crops has been neglected by our farmers. November is a good time to put out strawberries, raspberries, and nearly all fruit trees. These can be made to fill in vacant places on the farm and produce extra profit. We have the soils that will produce nearly all varieties of fruits and there is a ready market in all our cities for fruit at good prices; and then it can be canned and sold for good profit where it is not convenient to haul or ship to the market. Try a few varieties this year.

Cheerfulness and work make a good insurance policy against trouble.

Follow the advice of the man who is busy following it himself.

You like to have your wife say, once in a while, how nice that field of corn, potatoes, clover or other crops, that you are taking pride in, is looking. What about the neat way she is keeping the house—her success with some home products or her afternoon dress?

In trimming trees it should be remembered that a wound made by cutting close to the trunk will soon heal over, while a wound made by cutting a limb a few inches from the trunk leads to decay and may result in the loss of the tree.

As we have repeatedly said, the value of a flock of sheep to the farmer is not alone in the money returned from the sale of the wool and mutton, but also in the work of destroying weeds and fertilizing the land.

# A TASTY SALAD.

As attractive and tasty a salad as has been seen for many a day was served at a luncheon recently. Greengages cut into halves and bananas in cubes had been covered with oil and powdered sugar and allowed to stand on the icc for a couple of hours. Whipped cream topped the salad when it was sent to the table

# BREAKFAST DISH.

Broil about six slices of breakfast bacon, have ready six good sized apples sliced without paring. Take up

# Subscribe now to the Southern Farmer. Price 50c a year. See our clubbing offers on this page, also other premiums.

the bacon and put the apples in the meat fryings, sprinkle with half cup of sugar, cover until nearly done. Remove the lid and let them get a little browner, but be careful not to burn.

# DRY MATCHES IN KITCHEN.

Fill the kitchen match safe by placing matches sulphur end down. The proper end then is in position to take hold of when hands are moist from preparing vegetables. Thus one saves time handling matches and wiping hands, with the satisfaction of having a dry match that will ignite at mee.

# GET SOME YANKEE MONEY.

Others are doing it. Plenty of it North. Reach out and get some. Many have more money than sense. All are crazy to own something South. Often it's just to say they have it. A great many buy without seeing. Where lots are 20x100 feet and selling \$200 to \$200,000 each, high prices South sound cheap. Eager to buy as children are after toys. I can tell you how to sell to some one up there, your farm, mill, house and lot, timber, or any kind of business at BIG PRICES. Then you can pay off your mortgages. pay up your debts, buy other property and have money left to run on. Can help you to do it. But don't make the mistake of asking too little. Many buy them, employ you to manage for them, paying big monthly wages.

# Information for Buyers.

I can furnish addresses of actual manufacturers or importers of any particular article, no matter what it is, or any class of merchandise, specialty, or supplies. The addresses of prominent jobbing houses, who sell in quantities to suit purchaser.

Also of money-lenders glad to get 4 to 5 per cent. interest on their money. Information on almost anything can furnish. Send 2-cent stamp for reply. H. W. FINLAYSON,

1323 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### A FELLOW FEELING.

"You were very lenient with that conductor," said the first passenger.

"Oh," replied the other, "we are all liable to make mistakes."

"Ah! perhaps you were a conductor yourself once."

"No, sir; I'm a weather forecaster."

—The Catholic Standard and Times.

#### WHY NOT.

A German recently applying for a position as line man, was asked among other questions if he could "guy a pole?" He replied that he was familiar with guying his own countrymen, and he guessed he could "guy a Pole" as well as any other nationality.

# OWED MONEY A LONG TIME.

A Richmond lawyer was consulted not long since by a colored man who complained that another negro owed him three dollars, a debt he absolutely refused to discharge. The creditor had dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. He had finally come to the lawyer in the hope that he could give him some good advice.

"What reason does he give for refusing to pay you?" asked the legal

"Why, boss," said the darky, "he said he done owed me dat money for so long dat de interest had et it all up, an' he didn't owe me a cent."—Harper's Weekly.

# THE QUICKEST WAY.

To telephone or telegraph
Is always futile labor;
If you'd spread the news just notify
Your wife to teleneighbor.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention you saw their "adv." in The Southern Farmer,





# OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER WORK IN THE VEGETA BLE GARDEN.

For the latitude of Alabama and south of it a few vegetables can still be planted safely, especially root crops, such as Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Beets and Radish. The soil for these should be made loose, rich and mellow, plowing or spading deeply, then raking until you have a finely puverized soil.

ONION SETS-The silver skin, yellow Danvers and white multiplier or nest onion, can be set out now. The writer wishes to call attention to the gardener and trucker that the fall is the best time to put out onion sets as it is a winter crop, larger and better onions can be grown when the sets are put out in the fall, the cold weather not permitting the onion to make much top growth; the work of the onion then is forced in developing the bulb until the warmer weathwer comes when the top then starts to grow, and assist in completing the maturing of the onion. Onions are a very greedy crop and require a large amount of manure or fertilizer. Economy of space can be used in putting out the sets by setting them in 12 to 18 inch rows if to be used for green onions, set 3 inches apart in the row. If wanted to mateure large onions, set 5 inches apart in the row. Those who have onions growing now should keep them worked. A nice dressing of nitrate of soda of 75 pounds to the acre, or a complete fertilizer about 200 pounds to the acre would improve their growth.

SPINACH—This as a winter crop in the South makes a very fine dish when properly cooked and served. The curled savoy is one of the best varieties to plant at this season. It grows quickly and is very tender.

Hot beds or cold frames should be made to plant lettuce, parsly, endive and other crops in. Also beds for asparagus that is to be planted the last of November should be prepared, making the soil loose and enriching it as much as you can afford, for this is a very greedy plant,

# THE EAST TENNESSEE POUL-TRY ASSOCIATION.

Will hold its third annual meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., January 7-11, 1908. Judges Loring Brown and D. M. Owen. Several hundred dollars in cash and special prizes, ribbons and cups will be offered. Among the latter are three beautiful silver loving cups offered by The Industrial Hen Company, Knoxville. The American S. C. Brown and White Leghorn Clubs will meet here at that time. Send for handsome catalogue and full information to

> JOHN T. OATES, Secretary. Knoxville, Tenn.

#### FREE.

This collection of Fall Planting Flower Bulbs with a year's subscription to The Southern Farmer for only 50 cents:

- 3 Dutch Mixed Color Hyacinth Bulbs 4 Early Paper White Narcissus Bulbs
- 4 Freesia Bulbs.
- Chinese Sacred Lily. Address.

Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

# LYONNAISE POTATOES.

One tablespoonful of butter, one onion chopped fine, 12 cold potatoes cut into dice; parsley, salt and pepper. To the butter and onions add the potatoes and stir quickly over the open flame for five minutes, taking care that they do not stick to the pan. Season with salt and pepper, add chopped parsley. Serve while

# FAIRY PUDDING.

One pint boiling water, stir into this three tablespoons of cornstarch, mixed smooth with a little cold water, the juice of a leman, piece of butter the size of a walnut and one beaten egg. It will thicken up nicely in three or four minutes. Then turn into mould. To be eaten with sugar and cream or rich milk.

Farmers who are planting locust trees declare that there is no more profitable way of utilizing cheap land. They figure in this way: Two thousand four hundred trees can be planted to an acre. In eight years these trees will be large enough to cut for of apples; Ideal cotton plant; Botanfence posts, and each tree will yield two posts. At retail these posts will be worth 25 cents each, or 50 cents a tree. That means at retail crop worth \$1,200 per acre at the end of eight years, or an average of \$150 an acre a year.

#### RURAL SCHOOL AGRICULTURE

By Charles M. Davis, professor of agriculture and biology at the North Georgia Agricultural College. manual of exercises covering many phases of agriculture for teachers and students. Fully illustrated with many original drawings and photographs. 290 pages. Cloth. 5x7 inches. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. Price \$1.

The aim of this book is to enlist the interest of the boys and girls of the farm, and awaken in their minds the fact that the problems of the farm are great enough to command all the brain power they possess. The exercises cover many phases of agriculture, and may be used with any text-book of agriculture, or without a text-book. The exercises will enable the student to think, and to work out the scientific principles underlying some of the most important agricultural operations.

In teaching agriculture in the rural schools, Prof. Davis shows the laboratory phase is almost entirely neglected. If an experiment helps the pupil to think, or makes his conceptions clearer, it fills a useful purpose, and eventually prepares for successful work upon the farm, either indoors or out. The successful farmer of the future must be an experimenter in a small way. Following many of the exercises are a number of questions which prepare the way for further research. The material needed for performing the experiments is simple, and can be devised by the teacher and pupils or brought from home. No teacher or student of agriculture can afford to be without this book.

Some of the exercises are: Properties of carbon dioxide; Nature of solutions; Plants selecting their food; Value of birds to the farmer; Rotation of crops; Field study of cereals; Forms of roots; Sunlight and leaves; Transpiration of water by plants; Parts of a flower; Germination test of seeds; Types of soil; Kinds of moisture in the soil; Soil water holds plant food; Water capacity of soils; Mixing fertilizers; How to distinguish fertilizer ingredients; Questioning the soil; How clover helps the farmer; Types of seed corn; Variation in individual ears; Moisture in corn and cob: Calculating rations for animals; Temperature for churning butter; Directions for using the Babcock test; Souring of milk; Different forms

ical study of the cotton plant; Relation\_between length of straw and yield of grain in wheat; Preventing oat smut; Thinning fruit; Grafting and budding; Transplanting trees; Pruning; Insects of the farm, etc.

# A FARMER'S DREAM.

This thing of feeding cattle Is just like a battle, It keeps you forever on the go! And you ought to be stout, For you've got to hustle out In the sunshine, the shower, or the snow.

You begin the day In the usual way. By harnessing the old gray mule, Then you go right on And haul hay and corn, And you work hard enough to kill a fool

And then the day brings So many other things, That it keeps you a-humping all day, And long ere it's done You've missed all the fun. For you're simply too tired for play.

You milk the old cow, Then you go out and plow, And it's the same reversed after noon You then go to bed And cover up your head, And the morning always comes too soon.

You get up in the morn, And you feel so forlorn, And think that it's not a bit of use, But you dare not shirk, You've got to do the work, Or people will say you're a goose.

Sometimes you feel right, You say "It's fun to fight." You resolve then and there to be game.

Ere the victory is won, You get tired of the fun, And that's when you're apt to grow tame.

But it's no use to pout, Though you feel tired out, And ready to be laid on the shelf, If there's work to be done, Or a victory to be won, You'll have to fight it out for yourself

-Drovers' Journal.

# MEXICAN ALOLE.

Two tablespoonfuls of blanched almonds, three tablespoonfuls of rice. Grind the almonds fine first, then the rice, then mix; add a cup of sweet milk and cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Add salt or sugar to taste and serve,



The early lambs command the top notch in the market.

As winter comes on, look after the comfort of your milk cows. The best time is a little ahead of time.

Let the sunshine into the stables. It is a great deodorizer and purifier, and the deadly foe of tuberculosis.

It doesn't pay to compel stock to stand in drafts. Lumber is high, but not so expensive as ailing horses and cows

The dairyman who carries a herd of dry cows or strippers through the winter is not likely to find his occupation remunerative.

If there are low places about the barn and yards where puddles collect and freeze, fill them up at once and thereby possibly avoid a broken leg and the loss of a favorite animal.

In New England the institution to which are sent the paupers of the towns, is known as the "poor farm." Now don't allow the unprofitable cow to make a poor farm of your property. Spot her and get rid of her at once.

If your hogs have not done as well as you expected, find out the cause. It may have been in the breeding, but more likely it was because of early mistakes in feeding. A judiciously selected pig, given the proper treatment, seldom disappoints his owner.

# FATTENING SHEEP ON PASTURE.

Sheep of certain classes can be better finished on grass than cattle. Not infrequently they come down from the ranges in good corn condition for the market. The same is true of sheep in some instances from blue grass and other pastures of the arable farm. But none of these fatten better than sheep who dodge in and out, picking up food in the by-places of the barn. The mutton thus finishel, however, is

not always equal in quality to that finished largely on grain. To this, however, there are some exceptions.

The pastures best suited to the finishing of sheep in the sense of making high-class mutton are rape, corn and peas. Of these rape is unquestionably the best, but each of these has its place. The rape plant is really the great forage plant for fattening sheep. It is this in a pre-eminent degree. Happy are those who are abundantly supplied with rape pasture well grown who have sheep to fatten when the fattening season arrives. Corn of the small varieties, as squaw corn, answers very well for fattening sheep just where it grew, but much care must be used in introducing them to the grazing.

Sheep may be fattenel frequently in the grain fields of the northwest on the heads of the fallen grain, and on the many weed seeds that so frequently abound in these lands. If rape has been sown in the fields, the conditions are just so much the better for fattening the sheep. In these ways sheep and lambs may be fattened in good form and usually more cheaply than when fattened indoors in winter.

# DOGS AND SHEEP.

Dogs are generally recognized to be the greatest menaee to sheep farming in the east. In many sections of the middle west the nuisance is increasing. It is impossible in some sections of the south to grow sheep at all because of dogs. There are some good dogs, but there are thousands of miserable curs roaming the fields at night bent upon mischief.—Farm Press.

Sheep can stand considerable cold with impunity, but wet weather is decidedly injurious.

# PIG NOTES.

A boar must be kept nearly two years before much of his value as a breeder can be determined.

As a rule no man succeeds in feeding stock that does not like the class of animals he has the care of.

The foundation of lean meat is the natural growth of the animal; the

laying on of excessive fat is a cultivated tendency.

Desirable points to cultivate in a hog may be greatly improved by breeding only from hogs in which those desirable points are well devel-SO FARMER 7 oped.

# HOW MUCH SHOULD PIGS GAIN?

A Yorkshire pig breeder says: "I have had a great many York-Cumberland pigs that gained 7 pounds each, per week, up to 10 weeks old; 10 pounds, per week, for next seven weeks; 14 pounds, per week, until they weighed 23 stone."

A writer in Michigan Farmer says: "We have believed that the Berkshires were the equal of any breed for rapid growth at an early age. With pigs from mature sows we have been able to feed them to weigh 100 pounds when 90 days old. The great boars, Longfellow and King Lee, weighed 525 pounds each at 10 months, bred and fed by N. H. Gentry. It will be seen that none of these made two pounds per day up to 10 months of age. To breed and feed pigs to such weights as we have here mentioned, is one of the 'skilled arts,' and while a few attain such weights, and, perhaps, pass them, the great mass of pigs reared by the foremost breeders fall considerably below them."

# CONVENIENCES FOR "HOG KILLING."

My father built a good house, clapboarded and painted, in which our hogs were scalded, dressed and hung up without discomfort, even on a cold day. It was also used for a wash house and for making soap and boiling feed. At one end there was a chimney with a large fireplace and crane on which two big kettles were hung for heating water. One end of a big scalding barrel was put down through a hole in the floor at an angle of about 45 degrees to make it easier to put the hog in and draw him out. In case the hog was very heavy, there was a rope and pulley blocks attached to a rafter overhead, by means of which the hog-could be easily hoisted. and "soused" up and down in the barrel and drawn out when scalded enough. The pulleys were also used to hang up the hog for rinsing down and removing the entrails. When the butchering was done and while there was hot water the floor was scrubbed, the chopping bench cleaned and the scalding barrel taken out and cleaned. This being done with hot water, the floor and bench soon dried off, and by the time the hogs were cold and ready to be cut up the house was TOCOA STOCK FARM
Breeders of

# ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

From Imported Stock
WHITEHE AD BROS., Proprietors
Murtreesboro, Tenn.

# FOR SALE A Few Choice Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Price \$25 to \$50.

C. E. THOMAS, Prattville, Ala.

# Looking for a HOME FARM or BUSINESS?

The BLACK LOAM JOURNAL contains hundreds of propositions in the United States and Canada. You can't afford to be without it.
75c brings it one year, including Guide to Government Lands. Six months without Guide 25c.
Advertise your Propositions. classified, I cent a word or display \$1 per inch each insertion.

Anchor Publishing Co.

# Two for 50c

W'kly Age-Herald of Birmingham

For One Year With Year's Subscript'n to

THE
SOUTHERN FARMER
For Only 50 Cents

Address
Southern Farmer Pub Co
Birmingham, Ala.

clean and in readiness for the business. —J. W. Ingram, in Prairie Farmer.

# OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention. but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.



#### HORSE TALK.

All horses should have the most thorough grooming to keep the skin clean, and to remove the scurfy matter which gathers upon it.

Begin to curry the colts as soon as they are in from the pasture. We don't always do that. The colts show it and we know it when we come to show off our stock to the neighbor who calls.

A healthy coat of hair is very warm and can only be secured by good brushing.

If horses are to be clipped it should be done at once.

It is better to clip horses that have thick, wooly coats. The heavy coats hold the perspiration, and make the horse thin.

Feed only bright, clean hay in moderate quantities. Give a small, regular, grain ration. It is economy.

Many horses are spoiled by being over-fed. There is such a thing as being too liberal in this respect.

Constipation in horses is as bad as it is in folks. Keep the bowels open by using a laxative ration.

Molasses has a wonderfully beneficial effect on digestion.

Do not expect the colts to live on frost-bitten grass. They may fill up but they will rapidly fall off in condition and this will be a serious loss.

Keep the young colts growing if they are expected to become as large or larger than their parents. A colt once stunted may afterwards be made fat, but it can never be made to grow as large as it otherwise would.

Better let the colt go unshod as long as you can. Nothing better for the feet than the bare earth.

#### THE BREEDING OF HORSES.

In the first place place, the man in actual charge of the horse and of a large breeding establishment should be, above all things, a thoroughly practical and experienced horseman he should be an expert judge of fodder and of every necessity and appliance that is indispensable on a place of this kind; he should be an expert judge of the tempers and temperaments of the horses, so as to be able to herd them wisely; he should be able to distinguish the animals that are greedy feeders, healthy and phlegmatic, from those which are shy feeders, nervous and excitable; he should be able to ascertain those which do better in company from those which do better in seclusion; he should be a man competent to regulate the feeding in such a manner that heavy feeders should not become too fat-which I may say here is one of the most fruitful causes of barrenness-and those which are too thin and anaemic, which is the most fruitful cause of weakly, ill-nourished, delicate foals, writes A. H. Waddell, in the Rider and Driver. He should be an expert in hygiene and in general horse and stable management; he should be able to instantly cope with any condition that may present itself and deal with it so promptly and decisively that it would never get the upper hand. These, in brief, are the essentials which have made horse breeding in England so successful, and in America such a failure.

There is no earthly comparison in the percentage of good horses and good individuals bred in England from the same number of mares as those produced in this country. This is not because the English horseman is any better judge than his American cousin, but because he is much more careful in the individuality of his selections, keen alike to the all-important necessity of practical horse management, and to the fact that abortion, barrenness, infantile troubles, general debility, undue plethora and the lack of preventive measures for infection and contagion are the sole causes of failure.

The only drawback to this section of the country to successful breeding is the atmospheric conditions of winter and early spring, and this, I am confident, would not materially jeopardize the health of the mares or

young foals if breeders in this part of America would only breed their mares so that the foals would be dropped certainly not earlier than the first of April. They would find that the foals are not only better born, but as yearlings would be stronger, bigger boned, healthier, more rugged, active and vigorous, and consequently much more valuable than those foaled in January, February and March.

# THIS HORSE LIKES BOOZE.

A horse which is said to equal the achievements of the fabled horse of Baron Munchausen is owned by the Globe Brewing Company of Baltimore. While not bred in Germany, the employes of the brewery declare that he is the peer of the baron's German prancer, and needs only to hear the clanking of steins or a song of the fatherland to prick up his ears.

Bull is the horse's name and he has been owned by the brewing company about ten years. When he first went to the plant to be used to help pull one of the large wagons he seemed to pay particular attention to the men when they loaded the barrels on the wagon. One day the end came out of a barrel and the beer flowed freely on the ground. Bull got a smell and seemed to want to taste the beverage. One of the drivers thought he would see if Bull would really take a drink.

Procuring a small bucket, about half full of beer, he offered it to the animal, and was much surprised to see him drink it all. Since that time Bull has had to have his beer as well as the other employes of the company. If he does not get a glassful every evening when the day's work is done the stableman has trouble and the horse will not eat his supper.

One peculiar thing is that Bull has learned to drink out of a glass and never spill a drop. As the men line up in front of the stand where they get their drink every evening, Bull is always in line and he waits until one of the men passes him a glass.

Several nights ago one of the drivers thought he would make Bull drunk by giving him as much beer as he wanted. Nearly a dozen glasses were emptied and still Bull did not have enough. The man feared too much would make the horse sick, and took him back to the stable. Everything went all right until morning. When the driver went after Bull to start to work as usual the horse balked. After repeated efforts on the part of the driver Bull would not move until some one grought a glass of beer. This seemed to have the desired effect and after it was given to him the horse went to his place at the wagon and worked well all day.

Now when Bull wants a drink he

will only have to stop work.—Baltimore Sun.

#### HAIRY VETCH.

Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama.

Hairy vetch is a winter growing forage plant. It is useful for hay, for pasturage from February to May, and for soil improvement. It is an annual plant, coming up from seed early each fall. A vetch plant has numerous vinelike stems, usually three to five feet long.

What to sow with vetch. The vines are too tender and weak to stand alone, so that when intended for hay vetch should be sown with oats or wheat. Sow broadcast per acre 20 fo 40 pounds of vetch seed with the usual amount of either oats or beardless wheat.

Sowing. Sow vetch and any grain that is to be sown with it broadcast from September I to October 20, or from September I to November I, in the southern part of Alabama. It is best to plow and harrow the land before sowing the seed. Cover seed of vetch and grain 2 to 3 inches deep.

Soil and Fertilizers. Vetch thrives on a great variety of sandy, clayey, and lime soils, including the poorest, which it greatly enriches. Land for vetch need not be free from weeds and trash. Seed can be sown among the growing cotton plants without breaking the land. 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate or guano per acre is usually advisable. If the soil is very acid 6 to 8 barrels of lime per acre, first slacked, will be useful.

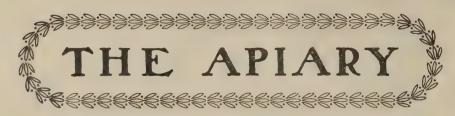
# Hairy Vetch as Compared with Crimson Clover.

- I. Vetch serves the same uses and makes about the same yield of hay and the same improvement in the land as crimson clover.
- 2. Hairy vetch is hardier, being less apt to be killed by very dry weather as soon as it germinates, or by cold in winter.
- 3. Hairy vetch requires more seed (at least 40 pounds per acre for a perfect stand alone), and greater expense for thick seeding.
- 4. Hairy vetch, unlike crimson clover, can be made to reseed the land, making it possible to begin with only a few pounds of seed per acre, and at slight cost.

# How to Cause Hairy Vetch to Reseed.

- r. Hay of a mixture of hairy vetch and beardless wheat can be cut just as the vetch begins to bloom in April. After this early cutting there will be sufficient growth of vetch to reseed the land.
- 2. Or a mixture of red rust proof oats and hairy vetch can be cut-for hay May 1 to May 15, leaving a long

(Continued to Page 14.)



#### THESE BEES PAY

We keep bees in connection with farming and fruit growing, and consider them a benefit, in fruit growing especially, in helping to fertilize the blooms. My wife and boys attend to the hiving of the bees, putting on and taking off of supers, etc., so I am bothered but little by the bees during the busy crop season. We use the Langstroth hive, both the wide one, holding twenty-eight sections in super, and the narrower one holding only twenty-four sections in super. The wider one gives stronger colonies that do better and make more honey. but are heavier and harder to handle. Ours are the common black bee and Italian bee mixed. We built a shed near the house among the cherry and apple trees, for our bees, with a low netted wire fence around it to keep poultry out. They thus have protection and shade, and yet, the early morning sun reaches the hives, and they have the low limbs of the trees on which the new swarms will settle and are easy to get at to hive. The hives are set on a frame about ten inches from the ground. The cost of keeping bees is not much, except the work. But not every year is a good honey year. Some years they do well; others very poorly. We keep from eight to fifteen colonies. Some years we sell less than \$12 worth of honey, while other years we sell from \$25 to \$50 worth. All of our family have a fine appetite for honey, and do not slight it. Being healthy, it is better than medicine, costs less, and we all enjoy it much better. Honey generally sells readily here in our home market at 10 to 121/2 cents a section or pound. We think it pays well enough to keep bees in connection with farming and fruit growing, taking into consideration the luxury of having plenty of good honey for family use. Our mountain honey is firstclass; better than in many other locations.—A. J. Umhaltz, Ark.

Beekeeping is an ennobling vocation and has been rightly called "The Poetry of Agriculture."

There are millions of pounds of honey going to waste every year in sections of the country, because there

Don't bother with the bees in cold weather after they have been put away for the winter, as it tends to make them restless, and does no good whatever.

If your colonies have not been fed and are short of stores, they should be given frames of sealed honey at once, as they will not take up syrup fed them in cold weather.

#### SAVING AND SELLING COTTON

Three Big "Don'ts" and a Few Other Things to Consider Now.

The time has come again, observes Mr. J. M. Beatty, in the Smithfield (N. C.) Herald, to house the cotton crop, and then get it ginned and carried to market. We learned early in life that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This will apply to saving cotton as well as to anything else.

- I. Don't allow the cotton to be picked out trashy. On account of the scarcity of labor some farmers allow pickers to deliver it with dirt, leaves and pieces of bolls in it, fearing if anything is said about trash they will go to other fields to work. By having the cotton picked this way often from a quarter to half a cent per pound is lost in selling it.
- 2. Don't have the cotton ginned when it is wet. Dew and rain should be well dried out of it before it is carried to the gin. Have the cotton well covered with good bagging. Do not allow the ginners to put a few old rags around the bale and throw it out from the gin. Never leave your cotton at the gin. If you cannot carry it home or to market, take it far enough from the gin so that a fire at the gin would not destroy it. Around a gin is such a dangerous place that many insurance companies will not insure the property for big pay, and yet some farmers will have their whole cotton crop thrown out within a few feet of the gin and let it stay for days and weeks. This causes heavy losses every year.
- 3. Don't let the bales of cotton lie on the ground. If it is to be kept any length of time, put it on poles, if it cannot be sheltered, and turn it over every week to avoid damage from rotting. It is best to place it in a house or under a shelter if possible to do so. Cotton rotting in the bales causes heavy loss every year. No farmer can give any valid reason for having to

bear such losses. The cotton crop has been made at considerable expense, and it is therefore necessary to give it close attention now.

- 4. What price will you pay for picking cotton? It is not the object of this paragraph to try to set the price to be paid for picking cotton this fall, but to call attention to some important things in connection with it. In the first place, we will say that while the crop is not as large as usual, it will take two months at least and probably longer to house it. It cannot be done in a day nor a week or two, no matter how high the price of cotton goes, nor how high the price of picking, nor how great a hurry into which some farmers get. High prices for picking do not make one hand more or less. Last fall many farmers gave a price for picking which amounted to one-fourth of the crop. Others gave as much as a third. We do not think the pickers ought to run the price up out of reason because there are few to do the work. On the other hand we do not think farmers should cut the price too low just because there is but little cotton to pick in a neighborhood. A "live and let live" price should be adopted and adhered to. This would be just to all parties concerned. Everybody should be willing to see right prevail in a question of labor as well as anywhere
- J. T. Milmer, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, indorses the action of fixing the price of cotton at 15 cents per pound. He says: "It is a fair and conservative demand. The present outlook of this crop and the unprecedented demand for cotton all over the world justifies it."-Shippers'

# THE ROADS.

So many, many roads lie traced Where wanderers may stray-Roads twining, weaving, interlaced, Roads sorrowful and gav

Running through countryside and town

They climb the mountain steep, Through storied realms of far renown Unceasingly they creep.

When silver moonlight floods the nights-

O hark! across the sea These roads, the wanderer's delights, Are calling you and me.

Singing their challenge sweet and clear,

For wanderers to roam; But, all at once, I only hear The road that leads me home, -Alice Corey, in the October Every-

body's.

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#### HAIRY OR SAND VETCHES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

instances been highly satisfactory, especially when very seasonable. January and February plantings have in some instances proven profitable, especially in such seasons where spring and early summer have been cool and seasonable.

The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend on the method of seeding and also on whether the Vetch is to be the sole crop or not.

When planted alone and where a full hay crop is desired, no less than forty to fifty pounds should be used to the acre. The writer is inclined to the opinion that it is desirable and profitable to sow even sixty pounds to the acre. Owing to the high price of Vetch it is difficult to persuade a farmer to put so much money in the soil, but that it pays will be clearly shown in this bulletin.

Most Vetch is planted with winter grain for the reason that when planted alone the crop is difficult to harvest on account of tying up so badly.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to which is the most desirable grain to sow Vetch with. Winter turf oats, Early Burt Oats, Texas Red Rust Proof, rye, barley and wheat are all largely used for this purpose. Where the crop is to afford an early spring pasture the turf oats, rye or barley is preferable. When sown with turf oats at least fifteen to twenty pounds of Vetch should be used and two bushels of the oats to the acre. It is advisable to sow separately, as when broadcasted together, the Vetch being so much heavier than the oats, will be thrown farther. The same covering will answer for both. When sown with rye or barley for pasture one and a half bushels of the grain should be used to fifteen to twenty pounds of Vetch

When a hay crop only is desirable the Texas Rust Proof oats or the Early Burt oats may be employed, using a bushel and a half of the oats to fifteen to twenty pounds of the Vetch to the acre. Smooth headed wheat is preferred by many to any other grain for sowing with Vetch, especially where a hay crop is desired. This is because there is less danger of the wheat being winterkilled than the oats, and again, wheat makes a valuable hay, and the two are most always ready to cut at the same time. In Europe, where most of the seed of Hairy Vetch comes from, it is grown most altogether with wheat, which affords a support for the slender plants and renders the harvesting of the seed and hay easy. When sown with wheat fifteen to twenty pounds of Vetch should be used to the acre in connection with three-fourths to one bushel of wheat.

Cultivation.

Cultivation is rarely given Vetch, for the reason that it is not practicable, although there might be times when the harrow could be used to advantage, especially where the soil has become baked at a period before the Vetch or grain had made any considerable growth. Such harrowing would remove a considerable number of the plants, but where a thick stand was present the good accomplished by harrowing would overbalance the loss of plants.

#### Pasturing.

Vetch sown alone or with rye, barley or turf oats in early fall will afford a valuable pasture for live stock during February, March, April and May. The duration that it will affrod pasturing will depend a great deal on the seasons, and whether to be pastured lightly or heavily, and also whether desirable to have the Vetch reseed itself. Vetch is being largely used for pasture because it is available at a time when green forage is scarce and before spring and summer grasses come in. It is an open question whether Vetch is of greater value as a hay, soiling or pasture plant. This can only be decided by the farmer who may be familiar with conditions on his own farm.

#### Harvesting.

When Vetch is wanted for green forage it may be cut with a grass blade or mower and fed green to stock at most any stage of its growth. When wanted for hay and where it is sown alone the best time to cut is just before the period of full bloom or when a number of blossoms make their appearance. Where it is sown with grain a period should be selected when conditions were most favorable to both. Wheat and early varieties of oats are usually ready to cut for hay by the time Vetch commences to bloom. It will be advisable always to wait until the grain is ready, because the Vetch does not deteriorate rapidly after coming into bloom, and should the vetch be not quite ready with the grain, will nevertheless afford valuable hay. Where Vetch is harvested alone for hay and the crop is a heavy one, some difficulty will be met with in properly curing the hay, but still it is not so hard to cure as cow peas. Great care must be exercised in handling the crop to prevent loss of leaves by shattering. Where any one has the barn room it will be found desirable to allow Vetch to cure one day in the sun and then remove to the barn to finish curing. It is advisable to exclude as much light as possible, but at the same time sufficient ventilation should be given. After the hay is thoroughly cured it should be closely stored in bulk or baled. When Vetch and grain are harvested for hay curing is more easily accomplished and with less danger of loss of leaves to the Vetch.

# Value of Vetch Hay.

Vetch hay when grown alone contains about twenty per cent. of water, five to six per cent. of ash, seventeen per cent. of protein, thirty-two per cent. of starch and sugar, two to two and a half per cent, fat and about twenty-two per cent. of fibre. This contents will, of course, vary some, but it shows almost a parallel analysis with wheat bran, so its feed value is easily understood. In estimating the money value of Vetch hay a comparison of prices should be made with wheat bran. The average price of wheat bran is about twenty dollars per ton, so why should not Vetch hay be worth as much?

# Value of Vetch as Fertilizer.

A luxuriant crop of Vetch ready to cut should weigh to the acre about three tons; the roots and stubble should weigh about half a ton. The amount of nitrogen represented in the three tons of green hav would show on analysis about one hundred and sixty pounds; in the one thousand pounds of roots and stubble about twenty pounds. The two together would equal the nitrogen in twentyfive hundred pounds of cotton seed meal. Figuring the nitrogen at ten cents per pound would show a money value of about eighteen dollars per acre. It should be remembered that one-half or more of this nitrogen is taken from the air and that all of it may be returned to the soil by plowing under.

# Summary.

The economical importance of Hairy Vetch to the South is getting to be well understood. It is not possible in a short bulletin to detail all the profitable uses to which Vetch may be put, but the following summary in brief covers its usefulness:

Hairy Vetch is an annual and grows only from seed, consequently by not allowing the plants to make seed it is easily gotten rid of, and no danger exists whatever in it becoming a pest.

Hairy Vetch can be made to reseed itself by allowing the plants to mature seed before cutting or by leaving a long stubble with some of the seed attached. As soon as the seed are ripe the pods pop open, throwing the seed to a considerable distance.

It is impractical to harvest the ripe seed in the South, because at the ripening period the atmosphere is dry and the pods throw out their seed before they can be harvested.

Practically all the Hairy Vetch seed sold in the United States is imported from Europe.

Inoculation of the soil or seed of Vetch insures success the first year, although this is not absolutely essential to success even the first year. Natural inoculation follows the second year. Ordinarily there is more profit in Vetch by making it into hay, but there are times when the greatest benefits are to be derived from turning the entire crop under. Especially is this true where the soil needs a considerable quantity of vegetable matter.

Vetch hay is equal to wheat bran pound for pound as a ration for live stock, so its value is easily understood.

Vetch may be sown on Bermuda grass in the fall of the year. It fertilizes the Bermuda and prolongs the green period through the winter.

Vetch may be sown with winter turf oats, rye, barley, rust proof oats, Burt oats, wheat, or with melilotus, crimson or bur clover, both for pasture and hay. It may be sown alone and afford valuable green forage in spring, to be cut and fed green as soiling food.

Vetch can be harvested in time for other spring and summer crops to follow, and since it will succeed on soils entirely too poor for cotton and corn, it is possible for a farmer to utilize all his land to profitable crops.

By courtesy of Mr. G. B. McVay, President of the Amzi Godden Seed Co., we are permitted to publish this bulletin on Vetches.

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#### HAIRY VETCH.

(Continued from Page II.)

stubble, with little chance for the vetch to reseed the land.

- 3. Or a mixture of turf oats and vetch can be cut for grain, (ripe oats and vetch seed), June 5 to 20, by which time enough ripe vetch seed will have scattered to reseed the land.
- 4. Or a mixture of hairy vetch and red rust proof oats can be cut for grain when over-ripe and partially shattered early in June, thus reseeding the land.

Vetch seed falling on the ground in May or June remain sound and comes up in August or September without any need to plow the land. Meantime a summer crop of driller or broadcast cowpeas, sorghum, late corn etc., can be grown.

If vetch is grazed, the stock should be removed by April 20 to permit reseeding. All summer crops grown after a good stand of vetch are well fertilized by the nitrogen in the vetch vines and stubble. The vetch plant and vetch stubble are about as valuble as fertilizer as are the cowpea plant and cowpea stubble.

Vetch affords exceedingly nutritious grazing, and hay that has proved equal pound for pound, to wheat bran and a little better than cow pea hay.

A farmer who devotes considerable if his land each winter to vetch or crimson clover (1) rapidly improves his soil by the nitrogen that these plants take from the air and add to the soil; (2) reduces his fertilizer bills by growing, instead of buying his nitrogen; (3) has available in May a hay so rich that he can reduce the amount of corn fed to his team; (4) increases the number of cattle, hogs, horses and mules that his farm can support.

Cost of Seed. Seed of hairy vetch usually cost eight to ten cents per pound, and are for sale by all seedsmen. Firms from which the Alabama Experiment Station has purchased vetch seed and crimson clover seed are.

Amzi Godden Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Harvey Seed Co., Montgomery, Ala.; T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.; Alexander Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.; N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

An inexpensive start with vetch grown the first year solely for reseeding, can be made as follows: 1. On every terrace in cotton and corn fields, plant vetch seed in hills about three feet apart; when the pods ripen in May they burst and throw the seed for several yards on each side of the terrace. 2. Or, after sowing oats, wheat or rye, as usual, drop several vetch seeds in hills three feet apart in drills five or six feet apart; permit

the vetch to ripen seed as directed above.

Inoculation. This consists of adding certain germs which cause enlargements (nodules) to form on the roots of vetch plants. These nodules serve as fertilizer factories, changing the useless nitrogen of the air into a form of nitrogen worth at least 15 cents per pound as fertilizer. Much the surest way to inoculate vetch is to sow with the seed as much soil as possible from a field where recently either any kind of vetch or garden peas (English peas, not cow peas), grew thriftly. Avoid seed from gardens where there are serious diseases of plants, nutgrass, etc.

Mix a little water with soil from this spot. Then moisten the seed in this dirty water. Now mix the wet seed with some of the same soil in dry, powdered condition. If the inoculating soil is abundant, sow broadcast, in addition, from a few hundred pounds to one ton of it per acre. Otherwise omit this latter step.

Promptly cover seed and inoculating earth with a harrow. Much sunlight may kill the germs.

On most soils inoculation is absolutely necessary.

T. F. DUGGAR. Director Ala. Experiment Station.

#### IN SOUTHERN ORCHARDS.

The fig is a very much neglected family fruit in most southern orchards. No other is so sure and regular in its returns, and the bushes occupy waste spots, bear neglect and yield steadily through the growing season as no other does. Fill up the gaps with figs.-Farm and Ranch.

# GOING THE LIMIT.

"Shall I-er-turn down the light?" queried the young man in the parlor scene.

"Y-yes," assented the dear girl.

"About how much?" he asked.

"As much as you love me," she re-

And half a second later they were in total darkness.

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# THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

for the common rush which now occupies our swamp and tital regions.

A hardy pistache nut which has been found in Asia has greatly widened the field of America for the growth of this valuable dry land nut crop.

Effective work is in progress for the control of pear blight, peach yellows, little peach diseases, apple bitter rot and other fruit diseases.

Disease-resistant types of many plants are being bred up to overcome such troubles as melon, cotton or flax wilt, potato blight, etc.

Kharkof wheat has been introduced into the northwest and Dr. Galloway says that in several states where it has been grown, the yield per acre has been increased on an average of 5 bushels.

# Barley Yield Increased by Half.

Winter barley, a new introduction, is in many instances giving 50 per cent. more grain than the old spring barley.

Under the Bureau's supervision, the first commercial crop of sugar beet seed has been grown, all from beats showing sugar contents of 21 and 22 per cent. While a few years ago American beet showers had to depend upon German seed, now the American seed far surpasses the best imported.

Experiments in long distance shipments and the storage of perishable fruits show that the coldstorage and refrigerator companies have been a long way from the best methods of handling fruit.

The production of citranges, or hardy oranges and grape-fruit is one of the striking triumphs of the patient work of the bureau. This splendid fruit can now be grown where there is sufficient rainfall, and on the whole Pacific coast.

The successful manner in which high priced Sumatra and Cuban tobacco is being produced as far north as Connecticut, as a result of the bureau's work is startling.

Camphor is a most expensive article and its production is controlled almost entirely by Japan; but we can successfully grow it, Dr. Galloway says, over large areas in the south. Much the same can be said of our ability to grow our own tea, and a vastly superior article to the most of the imported article.

# At the Farmer's Service.

Another thing which the Bureau of Plant Industry has undertaken is the establishment of "object lesson farms" and they are of great importance assuredly to the sections where Galloway, "demonstrate the great value of intelligent management as

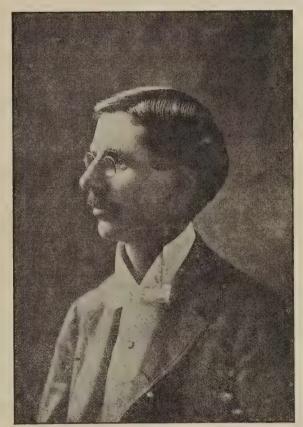
compared with hard work applied unintelligently."

The Bureau of Plant Industry takes the farmer into its confidence. It stands ready to aid him in every way to utilize the full possibilities of his land. If the man who is working a piece of land is not too wise to learn, he can get a great deal of real help from this extensive bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

#### Friendly Tachina Flies.

In the animal world, excepting only man, every death, as Ernest Thompson-Seton says, is a tragedy. And it is well for mankind that such is the case; otherwise the varmints and insects which are farm pests would soon overrun the land, defoliate the fields and the trees and the human race would literally starve. But as soon as any particular kind of leaf-

egg of a tachina fly. These flies were present in such numbers that their buzzing, as they flew over the army caterpillars, could be heard at some distance and the farmers were unnecessarily alarmed since they conceived the idea that the flies were the parents of the caterpillars and were flying everywhere and laying their eggs in the grass and wheat. As a matter of fact, one great outbreak of the army worm in Northern Alabama was completely frustrated by the tachina files, aided by a few other parasites and predatory insects. Work done by them in following out their natural instincts would have cost the state or the farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the damage to crops which they prevented by destroving the worms would have footed up into the millions.



DR. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry.

destroying insect becomes overabundant, a host of natural enemies arise to diminish or even exterminate its ranks.

A striking instance in point of the tachina fly, or rather flies, as there are many species. To the ordinary observer they would probably be confounded with the common house fly. These flies are strictly carniverous and are the good friends of the farmer. They lay their eggs in countless millions on the bodies of leaf eating caterpillars, and these eggs hatch and bore into the bodies of their hosts.

"I have seen vast armies of the army worm," says Doctor Howard in his insect book, comprising uncountable millions of individuals and have been unable to find a single specimen which did not bear the characteristic

# Deadly to the Caterpillars.

The eggs of the tachina fly are whitish and are stuck by a gummy substance to the surface of the insect to which the future larvae are to look for their food supply. The small white eggs can frequently be seen attached to the back of some unfortunate caterpillar. From the under side of each egg there hatches a maggot which bores its way through the skin of the host insect and penetrates into its body, where it lives, nourished upon the fatty matter and lymph, until it reaches full growth, usually if not always destroying some vital organ so as to cause the death of the host insect.

Not always, however, does the tachina maggot come out on top, so to speak. It used to be thought that every caterpillar to which the tachina fly attached an egg was doomed; but it often happens that the mother tachina fly, with a faulty instinct, places her egg upon the back of a caterpillar which is about to cast its skin and in such instances the latter moults before the eggs of the tachina fly have had time to hatch, so that when they do hatch, the young maggots find themselves out in the cold world, instead of reveling in the interior of a well fed caterpillar.

# Forcing Hogs for Killing.

Many farmers are now forcing their pigs to make the greatest possible gain in weight before "killing time." The office of experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture summarizes some Wisconsin station pig feeding experiments covering a period of ten years, with the following conclusions: Where there is plenty of time for maturing the pigs, and it is not necessary to secure the maximum daily gain, it is doubtful if it pays to grind corn for pigs. The test shows that where quick maturity is an important item, better results are secured from corn meal. Pigs fed corn meal eat more grain and make somewhat larger daily gains. Corn meal can doubtless be fed to good advantage in finishing off a bunch of hogs which were first fed shelled corn. Changing over to corn meal near the close of the feeding period also furnishes a change in the character of the ration which will be satisfactory to the animals. When fitting hogs for show, sale, or in high pressure feeding for market, the feeder will consider it advisable to grind the corn, even though it is expensive to do so.

# Great Food Value of Spinach.

Iron is frequently prescribed as a human tonic. There is considerable iron in mother's milk. There is also a large amount of it in spinach, and for that reason this vegetable is one of the most wholesome to be found. Spinach seed should be in the ground now, in the latitude of Washington. It will be well, before very severe weather, to cover it lightly with trash and it will be ready for the table as one of the earliest of out-door spring vegetables. The iron in the spinach is easily assimilated by the human system.

The Department of Agriculture has received a description of a comparatively inexpensive apparatus for the burning of bodies of infectious animals. It consists of a metallic cylinder mounted on wheels with a firebox underneath, the cylinder being large enough to receive the body of a horse. Wood, or any convenient fuel is used for the cremation."

Guy Elliott Mitchell.

# The Country People

Many of Them Have Money in the Bank These Prosperous Times

Time has been when the country people had almost no money. Now very many of them are making money and have bank accounts. The Birmingham Trust and Savings Company has many such accounts and sets a high value on its country patrons. The fact is that every farmer who has money ought to put it in a good strong bank. There is nothing more dangerous in this part of the country than keeping cash money in a farm house. The record of this bank recommends it

# Birm'gham Trust & Saving's Co Capital \$500,000 BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA Surplus \$250,000

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Write for our prices on anything you need in the Seed or Poultry Supply Line.

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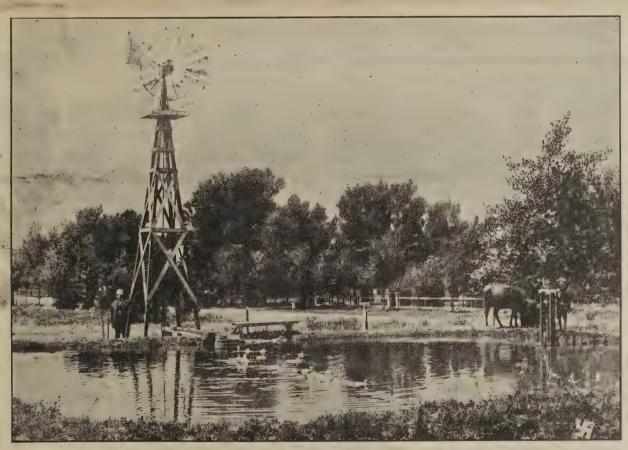




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# THE APIARY

We invite correspondence from those wishing to ask questions pertaining to this department, or would like to give his or her experience in this line for the benefit of others.

#### A SWARMING BOX.

A swarming box is very handy to have in the bee yard. It resembles a great corn popper, with box 12x16 inches by 8 or 10 the other way. The long handle should go clear through the box to strengthen it. Make the box of very light wood. The biscuit boxes have the right material to make one. Bore inch holes in the sides to give the swarm air. With this swarming box you need not mutilate your shade trees to get swarms, but can collect one in this form anywherefrom a fence post or from your neighbor's fruit trees when he reports with dismay that a swarm has alighted there. A handle ten or thirteen feet long will do very well if it is fruit trees or ornamental shrubbery that are near enough to furnish alighting places for your swarm. But if you are near tall-trees, the longer the handle the better. Bees can be carried from any point in the neighborhood in this box, they clinging to it as if it were home. They are easily dumped from the swarming box on the alighting board before the new home which you have made ready.

A good assistant to go with this hox is another long slender pole with a hook on the end of it, so when you put this box under a limb holding a swarm, with the hook catch the limb just beyond the cluster and give it a jerk. Of course the air will be full of bees and buzzing. But wait awhile, if they do not all settle in your box, shake the branch again and keep at it until your bees get tired of such a wiggly bush and settle on the quiet box.

A gentleman passing the house one day said there was a swarm of bees on a fence post a mile and a half away, out at the cemetery. One of the boys took the swarming box and got it. He got it home safely more to see if he could do it than from its value, as it was too late in the season for it to build up without help.

I remember once a swarm that would not stay in the hive. I prepared for it, but kept coming and going back on the same tree. The third time I got it in my box I carried it into the cellar to cool off and left it there all night. The next day when I

took it out and emptied it down in front of the hive the bees went in like good children and went to work.—Farm Magazine.

# THE REAPER AND AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

# In Modern Farming Cost in Time Must be Reckoned as Well as Cost in Money.

For tens of centuries men garnered their harvests by hand, stooping—a score or more of them in a small field—to snip, snip with hand-sickles at the stalks that should yield them bread. Behind these workers came others, laboriously binding the grain into sheaves. And every bushel required in the gathering three hours of a man's time.

Then came the Reaper-and today a leviathan bites a twelve-foot roadway through the grain with its sharp teeth and ties the sheaves with its steel fingers. Four strong horses may be needed to move it-this giant machine-but in all the great yellow field is no human being save the man who sits comfortably on the harvester, driving. Or it may be a woman, or even a child. And in seventy-six years the reaper has reduced the timeprice of harvesting wheat to ten minutes a bushel! A gain of two hours and fifty minutes for every bushel of wheat, and a release to other indstries of nine laborers in ten. Or even a larger number, for in the far West there are harvesters that do more work in a day than twenty laborers using the sickle's big and swifter brother, the scythe.

Translated, this means, primarily, vastly more wheat. That is a simple mater of mathematics, a problem too obvious to require statement. "It means for America the development of the magnificent grain-lands of the West, where three States-Minnesota and the Dakotas-today produce enough wheat to feed all the people of England. It means the new farmer and the wonders of scientific agriculture. It means great cities, with gigantic mills, and manufactories that create new wealth at the rate of sixteen billions a year. It means American prosperity.— Herbert N. Casson, in the December Everybody's.

# FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Reviewed by Prominent Business and Professional Men.

James J. Hill believes that "the

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trouble clearly comes from the hoarding of money, not by the few, but by the many. . . . The best and quickest remedy is for every man who is hoarding money to return it to its usual employment. It is he who is doing the mischief. . . . The money is in this country, but it must be made available. It is as much the duty of every citizen to deposit all his surplus cash in the banks, which are entirely sound and solvent, as it would be to subscribe to a war loan. In this way will money be put into circulation, and the financial institutions of the country will be enabled to make the advances without which business cannot be done."

The opinion of Byron W. Holt, editor of Moody's Magazine, is carefully thought out and is worthy of serious consideration. This is the gist of it:

"Present financial and industrial conditions, as to gold, prices, interest, rates, business and credit, closely parallel those of 1857. If our banking conditions were not very much better than were those of 1857, we might now expect to see duplicated the avalanche of failures of banks and commercial houses which then laid business prostrate. The greater soundness and stability of our present banking institutions, together with better management and concert of action,

have probably averted for us a panic which would have been as much greater than previous panics as our business expansion is greater than that of any previous period.

"As happened in 1857, we may expect to see a sudden and sharp business depression follow in the wake of our financial crisis. We may be well through this depression in six months. It can hardly last more than a year, with gold depreciating in value and with prices tending strongly upward. Liquidation in commodities, real estate, and labor is not likely to go nearly so far as it has gone in bonds and stocks. Not only will a shortage in the world's food supply prevent a heavy decline in the prices of foodstuffs, but the flood of gold from our mines-amounting to more than \$1,-000,000 a day-tends to check any fall that may occur in the prices of real property.

"But few persons realize the very great significance of this outpour of gold. In 1887 the world's annual output of gold was \$105,774,000. In 1897 it was \$236,075,700. In 1907 it will be about \$430,000,000. The output is increasing rapidly because the cost of producing gold is decreasing more rapidly than is the cost of producing most other commodities. The effects

(Continued on Page 11.)

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Each spring we find it most difficult to supply the many demands that are made on us for competent stenographers and bookkeepers—in fact, there is a constant demand upon us which taxes our capacity to fill.

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# BULBS, ROSES, FLOWERS AND SEED TO PLANT NOW.

There is nothing that will give more satisfactory results than a bed or pot of bulbous stock such as hyacinths, tulips, crocus and lilies. You are almost sure to meet with success as only by the grossest neglect will you fail.

The sooner you plant now the better, though you can still plant as late as January.

Plant a few crocuses and grass hyacinths in among the grass and their bright flowers will be the admiration of all in the early blooming, the first of all flowers. Along the borders of your flower beds use hyacinths and tulips or narcissus.

# WASHINGTON LETTER. Times Have Changed.

# Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1907. Harnessing the Wind.

The utilization of the wind, for doing a portion of man's work is as old, figuratively, as the hills. At least, the ancient Dutch windmill, with its four great sweers, carries one back about as far as it is necessary to go. Windmills were used in France and Italy in the 12th century for grinding corn, and in Holland in the 15th century for pumping water over the dykes into the sea.

.In the United States, the windmill has had several seasons or spells of prosperity, when it looked as though everybody was getting a windmill, and likewise several periods of depression when it seemed as though everybody was down on and discarding the windmill. Americans are apt to go to extremes. When a thing becomes popular, it becomes awfully popular. It is in danger of being looked upon as an actual revolutionizer. As a matter of fact the windmill has a great deal of worth in many locations and its use is constantly increasing. If the old Dutch mill was, and for that matter, is today effective, certainly the high type of American article is a rower generator on the farm of great value, if the conditions are right for its use. It is toolish, yet it has been done in countless cases, to order an expensive windmill plant for pumping, before finding out that the water supply is a good one.

Now is a good time to plant sweet pea and pansy seed to get best results. Plant sweet peas in a good rich bed about six inches deep in rows eighteen inches apart. Should they sprout out of the ground too early or before the freezing weather is over, it would be advisable to pull a light soil over them to protect.

Pansies are better sown in boxes. After making four or five leaves prick out and transplant to the bed where you want them to bloom. Being thoroughly hardy, they will stand the weather without protection.

This is a good month to plant rose bushes, also to trim up roses and all shrubbery. Keep them in a uniform shape; otherwise your place will look uncared for and unkempt.

The difference between supplying a house and farm stock with water, nowadays, to say nothing of watering the grounds or the garden, and that of carying water from the "big spring" in buckets, as in the old days, is as great as is the difference between the civilization of today and that of 100 years ago. The "big spring" undoubtedly did have a country-wide reputation for never going dry-in fact in several years of great drouth, when all the other wells and springs dried up, all the neighbors got their water from the blue depths of the fine old "big spring." Nevertheless, the "big spring" would likely last about 60 minutes if its waters were pumped to supply a good sized tank. So that the first thing, in considering a windmill for pumping is, have you a good water supply to pump? A fine water supply should certainly be recognized as a most valuable asset and the question then arises as to its fullest utilization. In many cases nothing more economical than a windmill can be found for getting the water to the surface and forcing it into a tank high above the surroundings. Of course there are power windmills, for grinding, etc., as well as those rigged for pumping, and an immense amount of hard work

Where the West Winds Blow. It is an inspiring sight to travel

can be accomplished by these former.

through portions of Kansas and Nebraska and see the thousands of windmills, all spinning merrily in the crisp western wind. Many a farmer in the western part of these States, through his few acres irrigated by wind numbed water, has bridged over periods of drouths on his new farm and been able to stick it out until he could get more thoroughly established. Some of the mills improvised by the early settlers are crude enough but picturesque, nevertheless serviceable under the strong prairie winds. They may have been constructed entirely of dry goods boxes, resembling the paddle wheels of old stern wheeler river steamers. Others look like big pin wheels and some have sails of old kerosene cans hammered out flat. In the Arkansas valley in Kansas, one private pumping plant erected about 5 years ago at a cost of \$8,000, supplied water from the overflow of the Arkansas river for 1,000 acres and paid for itself the first year.

The writer has a small 8 foot windmill on his Virginia place, and this, under a good head of wind, fills a 900 gallon tank in the attic of the house in from 2 to 3 hours. Continuous pumping does not lower the water in the well, and with the average run of wind, this tank could be pumped full daily. With a clay or other retaining reservoir of sufficient size to take all the water from the windmill, enough storage could be provided by this small plant for the irrigation of from three to four acres.

# Some Potato Talk.

Valuable potato lore is found in the experiment station review of a series of Nebraska and Wisconsin tests of this staple. Among other things, these points were established:

Potatoes grown for seed under a straw mulch produced the following yield over 40 per cent. more yield than did seed grown in the usual way.

Wilted and sprouted seed from ordinary cellar storage gave poor results.

The average yield from sound seed was over 50 per cent. greater than from sprouted seed, in three separate tests.

Of different combinations tried, the best results were from planting 18 bushels of seed per acre, cut in quarter tubers, planted a foot apart.

Not as good results came from 36 bushels per acre, cut in halves and planted a foot apart.

Planting in furrows made with a lister, after plowing, increased the yield 28 per cent., as compared with planting in every third furrow as the plowing was done.

Ridging up the ground over the www, when planted, and harrowing

the ridge down as the weeds began to grow, increased the yield 53 per cent. over working the crop level.

Planting 4 inches deep gave better than 3 or 4 inches; but the potatoes were about equal in quality.

Planting one and two inches deep decreased both yield and quality, as compared with deeper plantings.

Seven cultivations gave 47 per cent. better yield than 5 cultivations; but 10 cultivations reduced the yield slightly below that from 7 cultivations.

In weedy land, three harrowings, followed by 4 cultivations, produced a yield of 132 per cent. greater than 2 harrowings and 2 cultivations.

On comparatively clean ground, 3 harrowings and 4 cultivations 60 per cent. over two harrowings and three cultivations.

Seven cultivations, including harrowings, seem to be the maximum number advisable.

Four separate acre plots, of similar ground in naturally fertile condition, planted to potatoes, received, the first, to loads of well rotted barnyard manure, the second plot, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 200 pounds muriate potash and 300 pounds dried bone meal; on the third plot a heavy crop of green clover was plowed under. The fourth or check acre, received no fertilizing. The manured acre yielded an increase of 14 per cent. over the check acre, the fertilized acre, 10 per cent. increase, and the clover acre 37 per cent. increase over the check acre.

# Success in Treating Blackleg.

Seldom has there ever been scored a more complete success in the treatment of disease, than in the vaccination of animals against blackleg. The efficacy of this treatment instituted and described by the Department of Agriculture, and through it by most of the experiment stations, is well known among animal raisers, and now comes a German report of the vaccination of 3,200 cattle against blackleg, during a period of 5 years, with only three losses.

# To Get Profit From Apples.

Are the apples wormy this year. They would not be had the trees been properly sprayed. But spraying is a nuisance, and besides, it is quite expensive. Admitted that if you have half an acre planted in half a dozen or ten different kinds of fruit, each needing its separate spraying solution and different dates of application; it is a nuisance, worrysome, expensive and perhaps not worth the candle; but if the orchard is a good sized one, there is no excuse for not spraying, and the cost is lost sight of entirely in the increased value of the crop.

(Continued to Page 15.)



#### HELPS THE FARMERS' WIVES.

"One of the best ways for a farmer's wife to earn her own money is through a neighborhood exchange,' said Mrs. H. A. Tanner, wife of a farmer in Ulster County, N. Y., in an article in the "New York Sun." "Our neighborhood exchange has been running for something like six years now, and I'm sure every woman in the neighborhood has been benefitted by it.

"Unlike the woman's exchanges in cities, we have no membership fee to pay. When any article left at the exchange is sold, to per cent. of the price paid goes to the woman who has charge of the business.

"So far as I know our exchange is the only one of its kind in existence. It wasn't invented or discovered, it just grew.

"The old woman who has charge of it and who did as much as anybody else toward developing the idea, was the wife of a well-to-do farmer in her young days. Her husband died, her son went out West and was never heard from, and her daughter finally died of consumption brought on, so the neighbors say, by sitting up nights in an unheated room sew-

"Seven years ago, when we moved down to Ulster County, this old woman was going around washing, scrubbing, working on the farm, doing anything and everything to keep from being sent to the county farm. I had worked in a millinery store before I married, and one day when that old woman was doing a little scrubbing for me, she saw me trim a hat for my eldest daughter.

"'My land, Mrs. Tanner, she exclaimed, 'You had orter trim hats all the time.

"'What would I do with them?' I asked. 'I have only myself and my two daughters to wear them.'

"'Give them to me to sell,' she replied.

"That was the beginning. I had two other untrimmed hats in the house. Our farm wasn't paid for, and the idea of making a little money outside my butter and eggs spurred me on to try.

'That night when the time came for the old woman to go home, I turned over to her the three hats, all trimmed. The next day she brought me back the money for them all, with the assurance that she could sell a

"On those three hats my profit for trimming was \$1.80. The woman's commission for selling them was just 50 cents. I trimmed and sold twentyeight hats that season.

"The second spring, when my first installment of hats were trimmed, the old woman was taken with an attack of rheumatism, but she insisted on my turning the hats over to her to sell to the people who she was sure would come to see her. That was the beginning of our neighborhood exchange.

"From selling my hats, she induced other women to give her first one thing and then another, until she had quite a collection of articles-everything, in fact, that could be made at home, from a pumpkin pie to a rag carpet.

"Her little place has become so well known that for miles around, whenever a woman wants to buy or sell anything, she goes to Mrs. Green's. What the store and post office at the village are to the farmers, Mrs. Greene's is to the farmer's wives

"One farmer's wife has made a good amount each year by raising fancy vegetables and selling them through the exchange. Mrs. Green says that fresh vegetables are more in demand than almost anything else she can get.

"Another woman has made a good amount on her Christmas cake. Several women do sewing, Mrs. Green either selling their work or getting them orders. I couldn't tell you the variety of things the women who depend on the exchange do.

"One woman made \$300 last year by rag carpets and rugs. Most of the orders came from the summer people who saw her work in Mrs. Green's little front room, but more than you would think were bought by the farmers themselves.

"She makes her own dyes, and all the colors in her rugs and carpets are warranted neither to fade nor to

run. That is a great point for home weaving, now that so many people have given up making the old-fashioned dyes and us only the bought ones to save trouble. Her colors are all in the soft tones-browns and blues and greens. Sometimes she mixes them all together into a pattern that makes you think of autumn

"Besides selling our work, Mrs Green can always put her hand in just the right person when a woman needs to be helped out in the house, or the farmer wants an extra hand on the farm. In that way the exchange has proved of such assistance, that during the past summer several of the farmers clubbed together with some of the summer residents and paid for a telephone for Mrs. Green.

'Then there is another side to look at. If it wasn't for that exchange Mrs. Green would be on the county. She is too old now to earn a living by hard drudgery, the only sort of work she knew how to do, so we would either have had to send her to the poor farm or take care of her by subscription. Instead of such a life of dependence, she is able to keep herself in comfort.

"Of course, I think other neighborhoods in the country as far away from a town as we are could be much improved by having such an exchange. There are always such women as Mrs. Green to be provided for.

"We often trade work. There is one woman who makes delicious bread and is fond of doing it, but she doesn't care to sew. I do half of that woman's sewing and trim all her hats, and she makes my bread. As the trade was made through Mrs. Green we pay her 5 per cent., I in sewing, the other woman in baking,

"While the work began with the sale of those three hats, every year it has increased and broadened, until now it takes in about everything that can be made by a farmer's women folks."-McCall's.

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Years Ago.

What a royal plant it is! The world waits it attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it,



and the dew that descends from the stars are noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fibre is current in every bank; and when loosing its fleece to the sun, it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer. That man is marshalled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world and wring a subsidy from every nation on earth. It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own, when He arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship.

# COTTON.

# Why Fifteen Cents Failed Before.

The smart "Alecks," "wise business men" of the South who laugh at an honest effort made to get the true value of cotton this fall, or 15 cents per pound, point jeeringly to the failure to get that price in the winter of 1905. The failure to get 15 cents for the balance of the unsold portion of the crop of 1905 was not due to the fact that spot cotton was not worth 15 cents. It was due to the unfortunate fact that at that time the whole South was honeycombed with "wire-

houses" and "bucket-shops," and to the further fact that thousands of farmers did not at that time realize their strength.

The representatives of the "bucket shop" interests, aided and abetted by hundreds of local cotton buyers, plead with the farmers and succeeded in inducing them to sell their spot cotton and buy cotton futures in the local gambling dens of the small towns and cities of the South. The result was what the speculators and buyers were praying for. A heavy avalanche of spot cotton came on the market at 12 to 121/2 cents to supply demand and an enormous "long" weak interest created in the bucket shops and exchanges of the country. This condition was ideal for the bearish speculator and as the market was hampered innumerable "spot loss" orders were encountered, and soon the bottom dropped out. But the wire houses, bucket shops and big exchanges paid dearly for that victory. The operators of those local dens of iniquity have been driven out of the country and never more can their fine Italian hands be used to checkmate a fair and honest effort made by the South to get the true value of the cotton crop. Those fellows, the little bears, who were put out of the nice little games they so cunningly manipulated are mad with "Harvie" and the Cotton Journal. .

We never do expect to get their forgiveness because their forced retreat from the South was the most ignominious one ever recorded in the annals of modern history. Nobody nowadays worries over their absence except some of the "so-called business men," nor has the country gone into the hands of a receiver as was so freely predicted when the legislatures were making ready to lay the strong hand of the law upon these petty pirates if they had not moved and moved promptly. Cotton is twenty dollars a bale higher now than when we had the little bears and their institutions with us.—The Cotton Journal.

# NATURE BLESSES THE SOUTH.

Notwithstanding the fears in the early summer that the long, cold spring would bring disaster to the crops, it is now assured that once more nature will bless this country with abundant harvests. It is true that the phenomenal yield of corn and wheat last year may not be quite equalled, but it is also true that the output will exceed the average of

recent years, and at the same time the increase in the value of farm products is likely to far more than offset the decline in the aggregate yield. There may be a decrease in wheat of possibly 75,000,000 bushels, but with the price more than 20 cents a bushel above the corresponding time last year there ought to be a net increase of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in the value of the wheat crop over that of 1906. With an increase in the price of corn and cotton the falling off in these crops will likewise be doubtless offset by their higher values. Thus the farmers of the country are once more to be blessed with a vast income-an income so great as compared with five or six years ago that it is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of the gain.

The value of farm products in different years has been as follows:

Years	S.	
1880		\$2,212,000,000
1890		. 2,466,000,000
1900		4,717,000,000
1905		6,415,000,000
1906		6,794,000,000
1907		*7,000,000,000
4.77		

\*Estimated.

These figures bring out several remarkable facts. Between 1880 and 1890 there was a gain in the value of farm products of only \$254,000,000. Between 1890 and 1900 there was a gain of almost ten times as much or \$2,250,000,000. But possibly the most striking fact in this remarkable exhibit of increasing prosperity of the farmers is that the gain in the last seven years between 1900 and 1907 of \$2,-283,000,000 is only 9 per cent. less than the total gain of 20 years between 1880 and 1900. The increase in the last seven years of \$2,283,000,ooo is a gain of nearly 50 per cent. in that time. This gain in seven years is almost equal to the total value of the farm products of the country in 1895. In the latter year the per capita production of all engaged in agriculture was \$287, almost exactly the same as in 1880, while at the present time the per capita of all engaged in agriculture is about \$600.

Under these remarkable conditions we can readily understand the wonderful change which has taken place in the financial condition of the farmers of the entire country. Burdened as the West was 10 years ago with farm mortgages, and as the South was until 1902 or 1903, both sections are now to a very large extent free from such indebtedness, the aggre-

gate of farm loans probably being smaller than at any time since 1865. The prosperity of the farmers is seen not only in the paying off of hundreds of millions of farm mortgages and in the building of better homes, but also in the heavy deposits in the country banks throughout the West and South. Every banker in all the agricultural regions of the country has been impressed during the past few years with the great increase in the deposits of farmers, and in many portions of the South a large proportion of the deposits in country banks are made up of surplus accumulations of the agricultural classes. With such fundamentally sound conditions it is scarcely possible, however unwise may be the anti-corporation legislation of the day, for the country to again sink into the depths of panicky times such as we have had in the past. So far as the South is concerned it is quite safe to count that this section will receive for its cotton and cottonseed an aggregate of \$800,000,000. The world's demand for cotton has been growing at such a rapid pace that we are not likely to see low prices for a long time to come, if ever again; and whether this year's crop fulfills the estimate of the bulls or the bears, the price will doubtless be so regulated by market conditions as to give the great total of \$800,000,000. Of this sum, Europe will probably pay into the South to meet its bill for cotton at least \$500,000,000, and with such conditions there must of necessity be great business activity.

# GODDEN'S SORE HEAD CURE For Chickens.

Is positively guaranteed to cure Sore Head, Scaley Legs, kill Head Lice on chickens, when used as directed. Price 25c per box, postpaid.

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There is a strong trail of jealousy in a dog's nature. A story is told of a Birmingham dog that had been a great pet in the family until the baby came. There was suspicion that he was jealous, but he could not be detected in any disrespect to the new comer. It always happened, however, that when the dog was left alone with the baby the baby began to cry. No signs of trouble were ever to be seen in the room, and the dog was always found sleeping peacefully before the fire. Finally one day a peep through the keyhole disclosed the canine rubbing his cold, wet nose up and down the baby's back.

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# IN THE KITCHEN.

Half a lemon dipped in salt is excellent for cleaning copper articles. Oxalic acid, too, is equally successful both for copper and brass.

Vinegar and salt will remove the brown tea stains from china cups. Vinegar will also clean and brighten water bottles that have become dull.

Add a little soda to the water in which you are going to wash greasy dishes. This helps to remove the grease, and keeps the dishcloth in good condition.

If you are leaving your house for a few hours, and want the fire to keep, instead of throwing a lot of coal on, it is much better and safer to put two or three pieces on, and then throw a handful of table salt over them. If this is done, you will find a good fire at the end of four or five hours.

Carrots and onions are better for cooking if soaked in cold water for twelve hours before using, to draw out the strong flavor. Carrots should always be cut in slices instead of cubes, because the darker outside part is richer and better in flavor than the lighter center. If served in cubes, some would not get the choice parts.

# FRANCE HAS FAR-SIGHTED FOREST POLICY.

France has under way a far-sighted forest policy which will require two centuries before the work reaches its greatest efficiency. The plan covers reforestation of vast tracts of denuded land and the work is in the hands of 4,000 trained foresters in the pay of the Republic and a large number of men employed by the communal governments.

Consul General R. P. Skinner tells how this work is being done by a great nation keenly alive to the necessity of doing it, and determined that it shall be done well, though years and centuries are consumed in the doing. Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV, exclaimed: "France will perish for lack of wood," and his prophecy was coming true a century and a half later

when the French people waked to the peril which threatened them, and called a halt.

Their forests were vanishing as are those in the United States today, but the depletion had gone even farther than it has yet gone in America. France commenced protecting and restoring its wooded areas nearly a century ago, and has stuck to the task ever since, but so much yet remains to do that Mr. Skinner says in his report:

"The work is slow. It will require probably 200 years to bring it up to its maximum effectiveness. But the time is foreseen when existing damaged forests will be reconstituted, and when all the waste spaces will be replanted to the point of proper proportion to insure the conservation of the water supply, and to furnish the timber and wood required by the population. The effect upon private landowners of this public work has been most salutary. Where absolutely bald mountains have been replanted, very surprising local results are now visible to all observers. This is especially true in the Hautes Alpes which had the unenviable reputation of being the poorest department in France, and is, in fact, one of the few from which the United States has received several thousand French immigrants. There are now many artificially planted forests in this department of 25 years' standing, and in the bottom land below, conditions have so improved that a state of general prosperity prevails."

The plan of the French foresters is comprehensive. It embraces the care of forest land, planting of trees, fixation of dunes near the coasts to prevent the drifting of sand upon agricultural land, correction of mountain streams, regulation of pasture land, utilization of water in pastoral and forest regions, and the surveillance of river fishing and fish culture. This comprehensive service extends to every part of the Republic.

The area of the national forests of the United States exceeds twentyfold the national and communal forests of France, but the problems are the same. France has been longer at the work and when it began its forests were in a worse condition than ours are now, but not worse than our privately owned forests will be if present methods continue.

Consul General Skinner concludes his report with this suggestion to those in America who have shown sufficient interest in the matter to write him on the subject:

"If correspondents could penetrate, as the writer has done, the almost inaccessible mountain villages of this country, and there discover the enthusiastic French forester at work, applying scientific methods which can not come to complete fruition before two or three hundred years, they would retire full of admiration and

surprise and carry the lesson back to the United States."

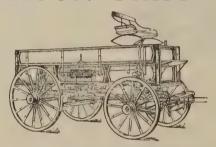
#### NOT A MATTER OF CHOICE.

Aunty—"I cannot understand how girls act the way they do nowadays. It's simply awful. You spent two months at Newport last summer, and during that time you were engaged to half a dozen different men."

Sweet Girl—"But, aunty, what else could I do? I'd hardly get engaged to one young man before his vacation would be over and he'd have to go back to the city, and that's the way it went. It was horrid."

# Old HICKORY

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#### POULTRY AT FAIRS.

During the past month at the various state and district fairs throughout the South, poultry has been one of the leading attractions.

Breeders of thoroughbred fowls are getting to realize more and more the value of exhibiting their best fowls where the greater number of people will be able to see them and it more than pays the breeder to go personally and look after his birds and talk to the interested visitors and admirers.

At Birmingham, Oct. 7th to 16th, the local exhibits were very creditable but it lacked competition in nearly every class except in Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns, which were strongest.

At Selma, Oct. 18th to 23rd, the exhibits were very slim and not a class filled except the Rhode Island Reds, but there is a just cause for this. Several extensive breeders of fancy fowls who have shown at Selma a year ago and nearly every one who had fowls there this year can speak of luck if he got all his birds home safe and sound. The management in the poultry department has been very bad and the superintendent for some cause or other was not seen at the exhibits more than ten minutes a whole day and the dissatisfaction in general among exhibitors and the management of the fair in the poultry department was such that we are of the opinion that there will be no poultry show at Selma next year, unless the management is to be different and all exhibits will be guaranteed best of care and attention, etc.

At Montgomery the display of Poultry was the grandest in the State there having been over 3000 birds on exhibition from all over the State, besides some of Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio, Canada, New York. Nearly every known variety of chickens and water fowls were represented and considering the large list shown by the car load men it was remarkable to see of how good quality in general the fowls were. Judge Blanks, who judged the poultry at the Montgomery fair, had his hands more than full, and having been given the overseeing or acting of superintendent of the department, did remarkably well, getting

the awards placed on the best fowls every time, and not a complaint was heard from any one that all were not awarded fair and upright.. Owing to the large list and strong competition in each class, it took four days to place the awards, but same was done in such a careful and painstaking manner that whoever had birds that got the blue ribbon could go home well satisfied that his birds had the merits. Sales were made freely all during fair week. The winnings of the fowls were handed to the office by Judge Blanks in an official book for the purpose and everything was entered to show just what and who won the different prizes, but no reports were made or seen in the papers,

The Birmingham Fair Association was the best managed and offered the most liberal premiums in the State, and every one went away pleased with everything paid up to the cent several days before the fair closed. But at Selma and Montgomery, although the latter had nearly ten times the number of birds that Birmingham had, the exhibitors neither received their premium money at the close of the fair and have not received it as yet (a week after the close of the fair), nor were the winnings published in any of the papers, and this is bound to make some disturbances for next year's shows.

It is important that all Fair Associations be prompt with settlements and get the papers to publish winnings promptly. From an exhibitor's standpoint, I hope that all our State fairs will do the right thing for next season and first of all get a good superintendent and then get the premium money and prizes liberal to encourage local exhibitors.

# EARACHE IN CHILDREN

Onions are an old-fashioned but useful remedy for relieving earache where it is merely atalgia, proceeding probably from cold. Get a Spanish or large common onion, put it in the oven, or cut it in half and roast (holding on a toasting fork) before the fire. When quite hot place on the ear, covered over (both sides) with thin flannel or cotton. Continue to apply, putting the onions on as hot as they can be borne, till the pain is relieved or gone. As hot onions

will tend to melt the wax in the ear, it should be seen afterward whether the ear is quite clear; if not, syringe very gently with lukewarm water. A little lint or cotton wool may be placed in the ear after the onions are removed, to avoid fresh cold being taken.

#### AN ANCIENT JEST.

"How is the rest of your family coming on?"

"No good at all. They all turned out to be bad eggs."

#### POTENT.

Invalid—"Is this a good place for the nerves?"

Proprietor of Health Resort—"Is it! Why, when I opened up here I only charged \$2.00 a day; now I've got the nerve to charge \$10."

A tutor who tooted the flute
Tried to teach two young tooters to
toot.

Said the two to the tutor,
Is it harder to toot, or
To tutor two tooters to toot?—Life.

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will be found a profitable crop to plant for your chickens; it and makes fine green feed for stock, grows quickly. Sow in drills 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; broadcast 8 to 10 pounds to an acre.

Price: 1 pound 25c by mail postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 1 pound 15c; 10 pounds for \$1.25. 25 pounds at 10c per pound.

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> GODDEN'S SORE HEAD CURE For Chickens

For Chickens
Is positively guaranteed to cure
Sore Head, Scaley Legs, kill
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# Graham's Chicken Cholera Cure

which is a positive cure and preventative of chicken cholera. It is also a valuable poultry tonic.

Every poultry raiser should keep a package on hand Price 25 cents If by mail postpaid 35 cents

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# The Southern

Published at Birmingham, Ala., the Center of the South, by The Southern Farmer Publishing Co.

#### ISSUED MONTHLY

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We offer one year's subscription to The Southern Farmer and a year's subscription to the papers listed below at prices named:

Texas, and our paper ...... 1.25
This is a rare opportunity we are offering to new subscribers and to those whose subscriptions are to be renewed.

The 28th of this month is the day set apart as a national day of Thanksgiving. It should be observed more as it was intended to be observed. The many blessings that we have were given to us by our Heavenly Father and we should not overlook the fact that everything we get is given to us through His Merciful kindness. Then a part of this day it is the duty of every one that our grand old Stars and Stripes wave protection over us, to offer thanks for all that has been given us.

There can not be much work in the field during the next thirty days, except those who have not planted Rust Proof Oats. A good strain of these can be sown, covering deeply. It must not be overlooked that this is a good time to fix up fences, and do any repairing before the hard winter arrives,

Study the fertility of the soil, and endeavor to learn what it needs for the different crops you want to plant.

# PARIS GREEN KILLS WEEVILS.

E. N. Norris, writing to the Cotton Journal from Grand Bayou, gives conclusive evidence that paris green will exterminate the boll weevil. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt in his immediate neighborhood. He says:

Any one who doubts the virtue of paris green should take a trip to O.

L. Abbington's plantation at Abbington Station, and be convinced what it will do applied early and properly.

I suppose his place was as badly infested as any in the State, and to see what he has accomplished in destroving, or rather keeping the boll weevil in check, is wonderful. I can say the same for B. W. Marston, Jr's. place, which joins Mr. Abbington's. One, particular cut in Mr. Marston's field I have been watching all the season. Soon after the cotton was worked out it had as many weevils in it as stalks of cotton, and to see it now just loaded with bolls, blooms and squares is an eye-opener. Messrs. Connell, Frierson and Stall, from Coushatta, made a special trip to see Mr. Abbington's cotton recently and they all went away enthusiastic over the result of paris green.

Many farmers were influenced by printed circulars sent out by our entomologist early in the season warning them to beware of the useless expense of using paris green, and did not use it, but now they see their mistake, but too late for this crop. Those of us who have given paris green a fair test believe Captain Marston is correct in all he claims for it. It will kill the weevil and not injure the cotton plant as we can see. All honor to Captain Marston. He solved the problem two years ago, but many did not believe it.

Always mention the Southern Farmer when writing advertisers. Very little extra time to say: Saw your advertisement in The Southern Farmer

# THE HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

During the winter months is the time to make plans for next spring's crops. The nights are long and there is plenty of time for figuring out both the quantity and quality of fertilizer you want for your next year's crop. Last year we had ordered and had on hand all the material for mixing the fertilizers we used this year by February. It is generally conceded that the fertilizer factories charge five dollars a ton for mixing their fertilizers, so why not buy your own material and mix a higher grade fertilizer for less money? When you buy the high grade standard materials and mix them yourselves all the material is available and the percentage of the desired elements much greater than in the general run of commercial fertilizers.

We advise you to buy more fertilizer than ever before, but try buying the raw materials and mixing for yourselves and see how much more satisfaction you will get from this method. In a general way the ordinary standard commercial mixtures

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are good for almost any crop, but there are some crops which require more of one ingredient than they do of another, or more of that ingredient than some other crop requires, so we must adapt our mixtures to the needs of our crops. Some crops need more nitrogen than others, some more potash, and so on. There is not space here to give the requirements of the various crops. You can find formulas for various crops published in the agricultural journals and in the bulletins of the experiment stations and fertilizer companies.

It is best and much cheaper to buy the raw materials in large quantities, so if you do not need a great deal yourself, get up enough orders from your neighbors to justify a carload lot, and there will be a great saving to all concerned. Every year in our neighborhood a car arrives in January or February, containing various raw materials. Nearly all the progressive farmers in the neighborhood have an order of from two to six tons. Where there is a farmer's organization the matter is greatly simplified, because of the greater ease in getting up the order and the better prices for the larger orders.

Some farmers are inclined to think it is impossible to mix their own fertilizers. They seem to think that it is so hard that they could not possibly learn to do it. The process of mixing is as simple as can be. All that is needed is floor space and a shovel. We used an old abandoned negro cabin with a good roof on it, both for storing and mixing. We piled the sacks up around the sides of the room and did the mixing in the center. We figured out the number of pounds of each kind we needed to make up the fertilizer we wanted and emptied it all in the middle of the floor. Then we took a shovel and shoveled from the center pile into a number of small piles, and then shoveled the small piles back to one large

pile, and so on, until we had it thoroughly mixed. It is not easy to handle over fifteen hundred pounds at a time, but we have mixed as much as a ton.

The materials we used were Kainit and Muriate of Potash, for potash; cotton seed meal, blood and bone meal, Peruvian Guano and Nitrate of Soda, for nitrogen; and blood and bone meal and Peruvian Guano, for phosphoric acid. We also used some Basic Slag for lime and phosphoric acid on low bottom land. These materials can be bought either from the nearest factory or from the various importers who advertise in agricultural journals.

B. H. HUNNICUTT,
Atlanta, Ga. .

# MORE FRESH AIR.

"It is safe to say," declared a physician, "that one-half of the women are simply starving for fresh air, and if they would throw away their pill bottles and headache powders and exercise freely in the open air for at least two hours daily, they would feel like new women at the end of the year. Nature cannot be cheated, nor impaired forces be restored by swallowing medicine every time warning pain and illness overtake the offender. A busy woman may be compelled to neglect some duty or pleasure for a time in order to obtain the outdoor exercise, but under the circumstances it will be excusable, and in the long run she will make up for it, because of increased bodily

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#### VEGETABLE PLANTING

# For Last Part of November and First Part of December.

In the latitude of Birmingham there can be planted onion sets, especially the Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers. If the intention when onion sets are planted to grow for green onions, it is not necessary to plant the sets more than two to three inches apart, covering them at this season about an inch and a half to two inches deep. Where gardens are near cities it will be found profitable to plant some onion sets to be sold in the green state, as there is a large demand for them all during the winter and spring at good prices. If large matured onions are desired, then the sets should be planted in rows about 18 inches apart, 5 inches apart in the row, covering about two inches deep. We cannot say too much about the necessity of heavy manuring or fertilizing heavily with good complete fertilizer. When a large quantity of well rotted manure is not available then use at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds of a high grade fertilizer that will contain about 5 per cent. ammonia, about 5 per cent. potash. The above formula will be found a general excellent fertilizer for most all vegetable crops. When the land contains a larger amount of clay than is usually found in truck lands, we would suggest bringing the amount of phosphoric acid up to 10 per cent. The writer has found, while not in this immediate section but in same latitude, that carrots and beets do well planted at this season. In sowing either of these crops, the soil should be well pulverized, then sow the seed on a bed, making your drill at least an inch deep at this season of the year. Then, after covering the surface should be rolled. With carrots, Danver's half long has shown to be the best variety to sow at this season. There are a good many varieties of beets that can be sown now, but the writer gives preference to Early Eclipse and the Crosby's Egyp-

Radish.—This is a hardy crop in this latitude and south of it. Most any of the standard varieties can be planted successfully. The French Breakfast, Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped, Cincinnati Market, etc., have been grown very successfully in Alabama and Mississippi, planted at this time of the year. Those who plant for the market will find the early varieties of radish, those named above, will prove good sellers, and will be a money making crop, when grown quickly. It only takes from twenty to twenty-six days from the time radish is planted to the time they should be harvested. This, of course, depends a great deal on the character of weather we have at the growing period, the amount of fertilizer that you give them to start with, and whether you side-dress them with nitrate of soda or complete fertilizer. This side dressing with fertilizer is one of the best means of quickening the maturity. It also must be remembered that loosening the ground at the proper season helps to force the growth. In growing radish quickly they do not get pithy and are more tender and crisp.

Spinach.—This is a regular winter crop. It makes a most delicious salad and grows quickly when properly treated. The seed are cheap, and everyone should have some whether for market garden or home use. The Savoy Spinach is one of the best varieties to plant now.

Strawberries.—Strawberry plants can be set out now for next spring. For fertilizing strawberry plants use some formula strong in potash or get muriate of potash and add to your manure or fertilizer. After they are set put plenty of pine straw over them. This is a good protection during the winter.

Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots are both planted at this season. When getting Asparagus roots get the two year old roots. Those planted now with good fertilizing should give you a good cutting in the spring.

How to Put Out Asparagus.—Before you put asparagus roots out your rows should be enriched very heavily as asparagus is a very greedy plant. Rows should be 2 feet apart, placing roots I foot apart in the row. Make the rows large enough so that the roots can be spread out, having the crown, the center portion of the

roots, 4 inches below the surface and cover with good rich soil.

# PRACTICAL DAIRY BACTERI-OLOGY.

A complete exposition of important facts concerning the relation of bacteria to various problems relating to milk. A book for the classroom, laboratory, factory and farm. Equally useful to the teacher, student, factoryman, and practical dairyman.

# By Dr. H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University.

The development of dairy bacteriology has been very rapid in the last ten years. Beginning first as a subject of scientific interest only the study of the bacteria in milk has proved to be of vital importance, not only to the dairyman, but to all persons who have an interest in public health problems. In the last few years there has developed in our large cities a keen interest in the bacteria of the city milk supply. Today there is no more important subject affecting the milk producer, distributer or consumer than their relations to the bacteria of milk, and public health officials are also recognizing the subject as one of which they must take cognizance. All dairy students today must learn the facts which are known, and no dairy course is complete without a full consideration of this subject.

This book is designed to meet this growing demand. It consists of two parts. The first is a general discussion of all phases of bacteria associated with milk products and their relation to public problems. The second is an outline of a series of experiments for students, so designed that one who has been through them will not only have a practical knowledge of bacteria and bacteriological methods, but will be able to carry out all the work of bacteriological analysis of milk products that may be needed either in a dairy, a creamery or a sanitary laboratory. The book is thus especially adapted to meet the needs of students in dairying, or any to whom a practical knowledge of bacteriological methods as relating to milk is of value. The book is strictly up to date and contains the most recently determined facts in the newest methods. It represents the rounding out of the ripe experience of Dr. Conn. No class room, laboratory or library will be complete without it. Fully illustrated with 83 original pictures. 340 Cloth. 51/2x8 inches. Price pages.

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# roots, 4 inches below the surface and A NEW BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY

Necessity seems to be the mother of invention. The news comes to us from Coushatta, La., that an effective remedy for the boll weevil has at last been found in the use of sachet bags saturated with turpentine in cotton fields infected with that destructive pest. The plan is simple and easily applied, and wherever the test has been made has proved effective. It consists in taking a sack of oats dipped in a solution of three parts of water and one of turpentine. The sack is then tied to the plow handles near the beam and a mule and his driver does the rest. The scent thus spread where tested in Coushatta has remained without loss for a week, but the weevils made a hasty retreat and have not appeared since. One gallon of turpentine to four acres was used.

The boll weevil cannot be blamed for disliking to feast upon the fumes of turpentine. The weevil comes from its home among the breezy plains of Mexico and is not disposed to accept turpentine as a diet in migrating to another country. Let us hope it will call a halt and silently fold its tent and beat a speedy retreat to the other side of the Rio Grande.

—News-Scimitar.

# TELEGRAPHERS WANTED.

Twenty-three railroads have asked the Bowling Green Business University for telegraphy students trained in that institution. Though it is the largest telegraphy school south of the Ohio river, it is unable to supply the demand made upon it for operators. The same is true of bookkeepers and stenographers. Young people never had a better opportunity to secure certain and remunerative positions.

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"James, my son, take this letter to the post-office, and pay the postage on it."

The boy returned highly elated and said:

"Father, I see'd a lot of men putting letters in a little place, and when no one was looking I slipped in yours for nothing."

FOR SALE—I offer several fine, young M. B. Turkeys for sale. These are from birds I, purchased direct from Mrs. N. R. Feishel and the famous Geo. Wolf, two of the best breeders of M, B. Turkeys in the world.



#### NEVER DRENCH CATTLE.

By Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

Perhaps the best way of demonstrating the danger of drenching cattle is to advise the reader to throw back his head as far as possible and attempt to swallow. This you will find to be a difficult task, and you will find it more difficult and almost impossible to swallow with the mouth open. It is for this reason that drenching cattle is a dangerous practice. However, if a cow's head be gised as high as possible and her buth kept open by the drenching Ittle or horn, a portion of the liquid is very apt to pass down the windpipe into the lungs, sometimes causing instant death by smothering, at other times causing death to follow in a few days from congestion or inflammation of the lungs.

Give all cattle their medicine hypodermically or in feed; if they refuse feed give it dry on the tongue.

The proper method of giving a cow medicine is to stand on the right side of the cow, placing the left arm around the nose, and at the same time opening her mouth, and with a spoon in the right hand place the medicine, which should be in powdered form, back on the tongue; she can then swallow with safety.

# INDIGESTION DUE TO MANY CAUSES.

By Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

Indigestion may occur from many different causes, as costiveness, a too liberal supply of milk; too rich milk; the furnishing of the milk of a cow long after calving to a very young calf; allowing the calf to suck the first milk of a cow that has been hunted, driven by road, shipped by rail, or otherwise violently excited; allowing the calf too long times between meals, so that, impelled by hunger, it quickly overloads and clogs the stomach; feeding from a pail milk that has been held over in un-

washed (unscalded) buckets, so that it is fermented and spoiled; feeding the milk of cows that have been kept on unwholesome food; keeping calves in cold, damp, dark filthy, or bad-smelling pens. The licking of hair from themselves or others and its formation into balls in the stomach will cause indigestion in the calf.

#### FEEDING RAPE.

Animals which chew the cud, such as sheep, goats and cattle, should be put on rape with the same precautions that are taken in putting them on clover pasture. There is no danger in putting hogs and horses on these pastures. The objections to putting the cow is that it is likely to taint the milk, except when put on for a short time right after milking, which means practically that it is likely to taint it under ordinary farm conditions. If the steers are on pasture while being fed corn there would be no objection to putting them on rape at the same time, using the precautions above mentioned. With steers on dry feed altogether and full fed we would not consider it advisable.-Wallace's Farmer.

# THE PARCELS POST.

The present government of the United States, and particularly the Postmaster General, seems much in earnest in a desire to experiment with a parcels post. There is every likelihood that there will be legislation at the next session of Congress toward this end.

Everybody knows that the project will meet with bitter opposition from the express companies. Their interests are upheld in the United States Senate by Thomas C. Platt, of New York, president of the United States Express Co. Besides being a very powerful combination of themselves, the express companies are allied very closely with the railroads of the country.

The parcels post idea is also likely to be opposed by a great many country storekeepers, who fear that if such a system is adopted it will give the big department stores and mail order houses of the city another advantage over them. This is an erroneous impression and can only be dispelled by a period of actual demonstration.

In England the postal authorities will deliver any package anywhere that does not exceed eleven pounds in weight, and at a much less rate of charge than an American express company would charge for the same service.

The English government established a parcels post about fifteen years ago. Prior to that time the delivery of all packages that could not be sent by letter postage was in the hands of private companies, along the lines of the American system.

So rapidly does the government transact business of this kind that many of the London department stores make use of the postoffice for delivering the purchases of customers, instead of using their own delivery system. The government does the work for them cheaper and better than they could do it for themselves.

The price for this service ranges from 2 cents, for a parcel weighing under two pounds, to 22 cents, for a parcel not exceeding eleven pounds.

Another feature of the English parcels post service that appeals to the public is the fact that all goods transmitted are practically insured up to a certain figure which covers the value of most packages sent. In cases where goods of a higher value are mailed, additional insurance may be secured by the payment of a small fee. By the payment of 10 cents more than the regular delivery charge an insurance of \$60 is secured, and for 31 cents extra charge an insurance of \$600 may be secured.

A large business is carried on by the postoffice in staple commodities and foodstuffs. Fish are sent from seaport towns to large hotels of the city by mail and are delivered the same day as shipped. Fruits, vegetables and eggs in great quantities are sent from country farms to London markets by the same manner. The egg business through the postoffice department is so large that special departments are created for it and a thorough system of packing maintained. At Christmas time vast numbers of turkeys are sent by parcels post.

A parcel to be sent by post must not be longer than 3 feet 6 inches, nor wider than 2 feet 6 inches, and must not weigh over eleven pounds.

For parcels up to two pounds in weight the rate is 6 cents; for parcels of two up to three pounds, 8 cents; three to five pounds, 12 cents; five to eight pounds, 16 cents; eight to nine pounds, 18 cents; nine to ten pounds, 20 cents, and ten to eleven pounds, 22 cents.

Last year 101,682,000 parcels were delivered at a cost to the public of \$10,693,365.

The British parcels post system is not self-supporting, but this is said to be due to the fact that the railways have succeeded in capturing 55 per cent. of the money paid for all parcels sent by rail under government transmission, and also because of an association of private express companies that have combined against the postoffice with the idea of breaking up the parcels post business.

#### DISQUALIFIED.

Candidate for Crew—"Could you tell me where the rhetoric class is being held?"

Candidate for Football—"I don't know, I'm a student here myself."

#### A GENTLE HINT.

Helen (shyly)—"John, you should join the army."

John (very bashful)—"Why, d-dearest?"

Helen (softly)—"To learn what arms are for, John."





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# MATCH UP THE HORSES.

This does not imply that those of the same markings or same color are to be worked together. Matching farm teams is more difficult than matching driving teams. A slow walking horse should never be put with a fast walking one, for you will have to constantly urge the slow one, and this soon irritates the other one. Match gaits; match temperaments and match horse-power. These are the three essentials to keep in mind when matching up the team for heavy work. Never put a young horse to very heavy, steady work such as plowing alongside of an old staid horse. The youngster is apt to do more than his share, in spite of all you can do to equalize the work. When breaking a colt I have always found it best to put it alongside an even-tempered horse that is not easily rattled. Such a mate will soon give confidence to the colt and he readily falls into work without much trouble. A correspondent says give the colt some light farm work at first, such as plowing or harrowing. That's risky. I would never hitch a colt to a har-You never know what they are going to do, and a harrow is a mean thing to get a horse mixed up in. I would rather give the colts the light driving and as they become seasoned give them some heavier work. Match up the colt as soon as possible and when the teams are matched up don't change them all around unless for some very good reason: Horses have to learn how to pull and work together.-Farmer and Breeder.

Horses which do not receive any straw in their daily ration of food not infrequently eat some of the straw provided as a bedding, thus showing their craving for it. So fas as the content of actual nourishment, out straw is superior to either wheat or barley straw, and the first namel is decidedly the best and most suitable kind of straw for feeding purposes. Straw at best, of course, contains but little nourishment, it being useful as a food not so much on account of the amount of nourishment in it as on ac-

count of its being a good "fill belly," while in the case of stable horses, which are fed on grain, it is useful also, as has already been pointed out, in providing the process of digestion, owng to the stimulating effect that it has on the peristallic movement of the intestines.

The Department of Agriculture and many Congressmen are being swamped with applications for the 1907 edition of the report on Diseases of the Horse, applicants having the impression that it is a thorough revision of the former edition. Many persons who already have the edition of 1903 are asking for the later edition. As a matter of fact the latest edition is simply a reprint of that of 1903, with the addition of a brief chapter on osteoporosis or bighead. For the accommodation of persons who already have the earlier edition the department has had the new chapter printed in pamphlet form so that it may easily inserted, and a copy of this pamphlet will be sent free to any person possessing the 1903 edition. The department has no copies of the 1907 edition for distribution to the public.

The fact that, with few exceptions, all animals enjoy human companionship and that the horse ranks first in his appreciation of sociability is fully appreciated by- all who understand equine nature. The amount and quality of conversation used in giving commands or in censuring the animal when a command has been misinterpreted is not sufficient. Take advantage of every opportunity that offers to give your charge a friendly word or pat; it will encourage him to greater efforts and incidentally will place you on more friendly terms with yourself. The horse fully realizes when one speaks to him kindly, and although some so-called human beings may not always appreciate the kindly tone, the horse always does. The horse that trusts his master will do anything he can for him, which is not the promise of a politician, either. The horse will do or die. One of the secrets of all skilled trainers and teachers is that a low, well-modulated voice is much more effective than harsh words or a whip. This is most especially true of the horse whose sensitive, excitable nature makes him so miserable and unstrung when angry words are yelled at him that he loses his head entirely and the lesson attention to the planting and care of such words were intended to convey is not only lost, but a bad effect is produced.

attention to the planting and care of their orchard. Farmers' bulletin No. 113 gives the methods of propagation, formulas for grafting wax, instruc-

#### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

of the declining value of gold are revolutionary in the financial, industrial, economic, political, and social worlds. Not only are they seen in the rising prices of all tangible property, in high interest rates, in higher nominal but lower actual wages, and in lower prices of all securities bearing fixed rates of income, but they the upsetting all calculations in savings and insurance, based upon averages. age prices will probably not decline more than ten or twelve per cent. A decline of more than fifteen per cent. is necessary to cause a widespread failure of banks, mercantile houses, manufacturers, and real estate interests. Inside of two years the cost of living, measured by gold, will almost certainly be higher than now and will be rising rapidly.

"Two contributing causes of the present crisis are found in our inelastic currency system and our uncivilized tariff laws. Nearly two years ago Mr. Jacob H. Schiff declared that if we did not reform our 'hodge-podge, clumsy currency system' we should have one of the worst panics we had ever seen. Such a currency famine as we are now having is impossible in Canada, Scotland, or any other country with an asset currency. We can save ourselves now only by devising clearing-house certificates and other forms of asset currency which we will use, some illegally, until confidence is restored. Our excessive tariff duties on imports are probably largely responsible for the fact that average prices have risen about fifty-five per cent. in this country, since 1897, against a rise in England of about thirty-five per cent. This greater rise has induced greater speculation, has put a greater strain on our capital, and has caused interest rates to go higher here than in any other country. A sound and elastic currency and a reasonable tariff system would most certainly have mitigated, if they would not have prevented, our present financial crisis." -From "What Caused the Panic," in the December Everybody's.

# HOW TO GROW APPLES.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is giving much attention and devoting most commendable work to the subject of increasing the growth of apples, in which is presented some of the reasons why the farmers of the country should give more

their orchard. Farmers' bulletin No. 113 gives the methods of propagation, formulas for grafting wax, instructions for budding, the sites best suited for orchards, the varieties most profitable to plant, the trees that will prove most thrifty and that are best suited to the different sections, the best mode of cultivating, pruning, crop gathering and disposal of the crop. Every farmer should have a copy of this bulletin, which may be obtained by application to the department of Agriculture at Washington, and when he gets it he should read it with care and follow out its many practical suggestions.

The possible range of applegrowing in the United States is very great. Perhaps two-thirds of the settled portion of our country is more or less adapted to the growth of this staple, and within that range there are but few cases where the farmer is excusable if he allows his family to go hungry for apples.

So well known are the uses of the apple that little need be said upon this subject. No fruit known to the cultivator in the north temperate zone can take the place of the apple as a food product. As a culinary fruit none excells it. It graces the table in a greater variety of forms than any other, and as a desert fruit few are its equal and none its superior. Its juice when extracted makes an excellent and wholesome beverage, and for vinegar it has no rival. As a market fruit it is one of the easiest and least expensive to handle, and usually finds a ready market if well grown and handled with that end in view.

The apple orchard will often bring the farmer better returns for his outlay than any other portion of his farm, acre for acre. The product of a single tree will sometimes sell for \$10 or more, and fifty such trees can be grown on an acre of land.

Though such large returns may not always be counted on, yet it is safe to expect the orchard to do its full duty one year with another, especially when the owner does his duty by it.

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"KEEP THE FARMER'S SON ON THE FARM."

Agricultural Workers Discuss Important Problems.

COTTON GAMBLER DOOMED

Commissioner Watson, of South Carolina Dwells Upon Necessity of Better Transportation and Upon Immigration.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 19.—The ninth annual convention of the Southern Association of Commissioners of Agriculture and Agricultural Workers began its sessions this afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Commissioner E. J. Watson, of South Carolina, who introduced Governor Ansel, of this State. Governor Ansel in welcoming the delegates dwelt on the importance of agriculture to the South.

The response was made by Commissioner Thompson, of Tennessee, who laid great stress upon the importance of primary and intermediate agricultural education, with a view to keeping the farmer's son on the farm. He said that if cotton was eliminated from the South today her place in the agricultural world would be obliterated. He urged the education of the youth of the land to the end that the South utilize her superiority of soil and climate in the raising of the South's own provisions and supplies.

At the conclusion of Commissioner Thompson's address, President Watson read a letter from Congressman Davis, of Minnesota, who has a bill pending in Congress providing for federal aid for intermediate agricultural institutions throughout the country. The letter after a brief discussion was referred to the committee on resolutions.

After the representatives of various committees had spoken, President Watson delivered his annual address. His remarks dwelt with the absolute necessity for the opening of trans-Atlantic transportation from the cotton belt to the nearest ports of the consumers of Southern cotton. He denounced in unmeasured terms the methods employed to produce an artificial situation having the effect of driving down the price of cotton, and urged the elimination of the cotton gambler by means of putting the South's chief staple on direct export. He discussed the subject of immigration to the South, maintaining that the changes made in the federal law had not bettered conditions from a national standpoint, but had resulted in a larger influx of undesirables, and declaring that the policy originally outlined in South Carolina of selecting the immigrant at his own home for the purpose for which his services are desired was the only policy promising any material relief. He said the South's hope was not in procuring farm laborers from abroad, or anywhere else, but in obtaining share cropping and smaller purchasing farmers from abroad.

He indorsed heartily the Appalachian reserve, the proposition rank almost the same in importance as the inland waterways in connection with Southern agriculture.

The feature of tomorrow's program will be an address at noon by Assistant Secretary Hays of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Tonight Mr. Gilbert Pearson of the National Audubon Society delivered an illustrated lecture before the Association.

New Book. Just Issued. INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETABLES.

By F. H. Chittenden, S. C. D., United .States Department of Agriculture..

A complete, practical work, giving descriptions of the more important insects attacking vegetables of all kinds, with simple and inexpensive remedies to check and destroy them, together with timely suggestions to prevent their recurrence. A ready reference book for truckers, market gardeners, farmers, as well as others who grow vegetables in a small way for home use, a valuable guide for college and experiment station workers, schools, teachers and others interested in entomology or nature study.

This book embodies the life work of Dr. Chittenden, the world's best authority on insects injurious to vegetables. It is just the book every farmer should have. The information contained in this volume is worth many times its price, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere. If you want to know how to protect your crops from the ravages of these pests send for this book. It will also be just as useful to teachers and students. No library will be complete without it. or classroom reference it is an indispensable guide and every schoolroom library should have it on its shelves. For grange libraries it will also prove equally useful. No book on the subject has ever been so well

arranged. The insects are discussed and illustrated under the various crops they attack. It is easy, therefore, for anybody to identify the creature being dealt with, find the remedy and apply it. Profusely illustrated, 5½x8 inches, 300 pages. Cloth, Price \$150.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
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#### LAUNDRY HINTS.

Grease Spots.—Hot water and soap generally remove these, but if fixed by long standing, use ether, chloroform or naptha. All three of these must be used away from the fire or artificial light.

Hot Tea and Coffee Stains.—Soak the stained fabric in cold water, wring, spread out, and pour a few drops of glycerine on each spot. Let it stand several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.

Iron Rust Spots.—Soak thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun,

Chocolate and Cocoa Stains.— Wash with soap in tepid water.

Fruit Stains.—Stretch the fabric containing the stain over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain. If the stain has become fixed, soak the article in a weak solution of oxalic acid, or hold the spot over the fumes of sulphur.

Vaseline Stains.—Saturate the spot with ether. Place a cup over it to prevent evaporation. Use the ether with great care.

Pitch, Wheel Grease and Tar Stains.—Soften the stains with lard, then soak in turpentine. Scrape off carefully with a knife all the loose surface dirt. Sponge clean with turpentine, and rub gently until dry.

Ink Stains.—Soak in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Blood Stains.—Soak in cold salt water, then wash in warm water with plenty of good soap; afterward boil.

Grass Stains.—Saturate the spot thoroughly with kerosene and wash in warm water.

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THE ESSENCE OF GOOD FARM-ING.

Bessemer, Ala., Nov. 4, 1907. Dear Mr. Editor:

The question of how to manage the different soils at the present day is equally as great and difficult, as the management of any other industry, or enterprise, and to the agricultural classes of far more importance. All soils either gain or lose in fertility in proportion to the difference in treatment, in fact, its intrinsic value as a crop producer depends in a great measure on the methods employed, and the style of cultivation adopted, for the better we prepare it, the better will be the results.

Soils differ very much, as you are aware, in their constituent parts and in order to intelligently understand and make each point clear and well defined let us review the average, or general grade as we know them.

Any portion of the earth's surface known to contain about three fourths sand in its composition is usually designated as a "sandy soil," all such, as a rule, are deficient in some element of plant food, which, if not supplied, must necessarily decrease its power and productiveness. It is also poorly equipped to withstand the rigors of a long dry spell. Its nature is such that little or no moisture is retained, and as a natural sequence, crops soon wither and die. This knowledge, however, does not alter the fact that it is a valuable soil, much sought after, for with the assistance of good irrigation in the absence of sufficient rain, crops fare and do well. Any soil containing so much sand is naturally very porous, water will percolate through with ease, dries out rapidly, is easy to cultivate and keep in good condition, which condition, however can be improved by the addition of a little "lime," for this reason: it tends to bind together the small particles of sand, which increases its power to absorb and retain moisture. The above data gives us two of the desired advantages towards the raising of a successful crop, and the liberal application in the shape of a good high grade fertilizer will be conducive to complete success. This grade of land will be found good quality for all rapid growing truck, etc.; but it will be well for you to bear in mind that any soil to be fertile must possess every element of plant food in proper quantity and availability.

Second—Clay soils, so called, we presume, on account of being composed of more than half clay, are generally supplied more plentifully with plant food. It is, however, the opposite of a sandy soil. In very wet seasons, unlike the other which permits the excess of water to readily perco-

late through, the clay soil retains it to the detriment of the plant. It also lays very close and tight together, and consequently, is much more difficult to cultivate and keep in prime condition. You are aware that to obtain profitable crops, at the same time keeping up the productive capacity of the soil, this prime mechanical condition is an absolute necessity, the maintaining of which may be properly termed "The Essence of Good Farming." The addition of a little lime in soils of this nature have identically the opposite effect it had in sandy soils. It improves the quality of the clay by preventing adhesion, thus rendering it more porous, måkes it easier to disintegrate, permits a more free percolation of water, and in long rainy seasons crops are less liable to be damaged. Those who have in their years of practical experience studied the natural condition of the soils, for what they are best adapted, the best methods of working and the proper fertilizers to use, will invariably be found in the ranks of the more successful farmers, while the negligent are relegated to the rear. Admitting that principles of all industries may be taught and acquired, such lessons are indelibly less fixed on our minds, than those gained by practical experience, and gentlemen, as an old practitioner, let me tell you candidly, that all the magnificent theories of our schools and colleges will amount to nothing, if we do not possess the spark of genius necessary to grapple successfully with these items of cause and effect. Remember also that farm manure has never yet been found sufficient to permanently maintain the fertility of

Third-Limy soil containing about one-fourth its weigh in lime, which is technically called "carbonate." This class of land forces a more rapid decay of all vegetable matter, materially assists in the reduction of any mineral properties or compounds, converting them from being inert, to available plant foods, which point in itself is an important factor. It is claimed by some of the scientists to be one of the "essentials," also as much so as phosphoric acid, nitrogen or potash, but as there is evidently a difference of opinion between those gentlemen on that question, the fertilizer manufacturers do not combine it with their compound, relying solely on the three last named elements filling the bill, a position in which they are sustained by all agricultural chemists of the United States. Limy soils are certainly good for fruits, grain, grass, etc., are easy to cultivate and work, and when the proper mechanical condition is reached and liberally supplied with good, high grade fertilizers, excellent results

must surely follow.

Just a few words relative to fertilizers; use all the barn and stable manure you can get, but for your own sake do not be foolish enough to rely on that alone, or you will be sadly left. Twenty tons of such manure will make a large heap, but it's "plant food," and that is what you are using it for, is infinitessimally small, in fact according to "analysis," and it is your only guide in all such matters, one ton of complete fertilizers contains more nourishing food for plants than half a dozen such heaps together. Gentlemen, when you feel like communing with yourselves as one of the scientists tell us' speak a little to the soil," ascertain by experiments its needs. The gentlemen at the head of the various departments of agriculture are continually urging and teaching you the way to do this. There are parts of the United States where as far as the eye can reach on all sides not a barren spot can be seen, everything is green and verdant, teeming with grandeur and beauty, and gentlemen, the more you overcome the soil difficulties, the more you familiarize yourselves with methods of soil cultivation, the nearer will dawn the day when the valleys of the Mississippi will be as beautiful to behold as the choice spots mentioned in the States of New York, Ohio and the blue grass regions of Kentucky.

Fourth-Peat soils are mainly composed of vegetable matter, which have become very much decomposed, and therefore, available at the start as a plant food. All mineral deposits are conspicuously absent, thus giving us at once a quality of soil hard to beat, owing to its splendid productive capacity, always providing a mechanical condition equal to its other advantages. It is considered excellent land for farming products, easily cultivated and gotten in fine shape, and never fails to respond liberally, especially after the application of comlete fertilizers. This class of soil is easily recognized by its deep black

Gentlemen, you should love the soil you tend, aside from the patriotic sentiment which enables us at all times to be ready to shed our blood in defending the land that gave us birth, there is much more in it for you than appears on the surface. Never did the hosts of "Alchemy" that preceded or followed in the footsteps of "Cagliostro" even in their wildest dreams for the successful transmutation of the baser "to a nobler metal" see such untold wealth as lies under your feet, awaiting your individual efforts to take it.

We have now reviewed the four different grades of land we deal with, and all others, whether loam, sandy loam, clay or clay loam, are simply mixtures of the four mentioned, a minute description of which would require considerable time and space.

In conclusion, permit me to say: you have recently fought and won a good victory, the balance of the financial scale is recorded in your favor. See that it is kept weighted down. The fleecy staple once more wears the royal purple, proclaiming "COT-TON IS KING." Remain steadfast to the principles you are advocating, implicitly obey the commands of your leaders, be firm and true to one another, cultivate less land, plow deep, work it until its condition is perfect, increase largely your consumption of high grade fertilizers and you need have no fear of any "frenzied financier" residing on this earth or in the state below.

Any information relative to the application of fertilizers, the qualification of soils, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on application to this company.

Yours very truly, THOMAS KANE, Supt. Jefferson Fertilizer Co.

# "YES, SAH; MY WOOL CAUGHT HIM."

It may happen that when angling for sea trout one finds himself suddenly confronted with his big cousin, the salmon, as illustrated by the following anecdote from the diary of an old friend who, to borrow Izaak Walton's familiar epitaph, was "a good angler and now with God." This shows how the unexpected sometimes happens in sea trout fishing.

Mr. Baillie, grandson of the Old Frontier missionary, was fishing in the General's Bridge River (Annapolis County, Nova Scotia) upstream for trout, standing above his knees in water, with an old negro, Peter Prince, at his elbow. In the very act of casting a trout fly he saw a large salmon lingering in a deep hole a few yards away from his feet. The sun favored him, throwing his shadow behind. To remain motionless, pull out a spare hook and penknife, and with a bait of his old hat and some of the gray old negro's wool to make a salmon fly then and there, he and the negro standing in the running stream, was the work of only a few minutes. This fly must have been the original of Norris' famous killing, "silver greyt!"-From "Sea Trout Fishing in Canadian Waters," by Arthur P. Silver, in the Outing Magazine.

Always mention the Southern Farmer when writing advertisers. Very little extra time to say: Saw your advertisement in The Southern Farmer.

#### MORE COTTON AT LESS COST.

The Use of Blount's True Blue Middle Breaker Increases Cotton Yield.

Cotton planters throughout the South are learning that it doesn't pay to use litle "stocks" or "scooters.' During the past few years they have thrown aside these flimsy implements and are now using Blount's "True Blue" Middle Breakers instead.

These "True Blue" Middle Breakers are light enough for one mule and strong enough for two. They are built of the best cast steel, with either steel or wood beams, and will plow lands when all others have failed. They can be used right through the season, from bedding the land to laying by the crop.

E. J. Mullins, of Lyons, Miss., says: "I have used them for the past two years on my plantation. Bought fifty or more during that time. They have given me universal satisfaction. I haven't purchased a point or repair form yet. I consider it the best plow I have ever seen put in the ground, and I am satisfied that I am raising more cotton to the acre since I have been using them, owing to the better preparation and cultivation of the land."

Henry F. Blount, of Evansville, Indiana, manufacturer of Blount's "True Blue" Middle Breaker, will send you a free copy of his book telling all about these splendid Middle Breakers and containing many letters from planters praising his great invention. Write him a postal card today.

Good agents can make good wages by helping us to circulate The Southern Farmer. Write us to know about

"Was your wife angry when you got home so late last night."

"Angry? Why, my dear boy, the dear woman pelted me with flowers!"
"But how did you get that black eye?"

"Well, you see, she neglected to take the flowers out of the pots before she threw them."—Cleveland Leader.

# NOTE OF HAND TRANSACTION.

"I like de 'pearance o' dat turkey mighty well," aid Mr. Johnson, after a long and wistful study of the bird. The dusky marketman seemed to be strangely deaf.

"How could I—what arrangements could a pusson make dat wanted to buy dat turkey?" Mr. Johnson asked; after a pause.

"Easy terms 'nough," said the marketman, briskly. "You get him by means ob a note o' hand."

"A note o' hand," repeated Mr. Johnson, brightening up at once. Do you mean I writes it out, and pays sometime when—" But his hope in this glorious prospect was rudely shattered by the marketman.

"A note o' hand means in dis case,' he said, with disheartening clearness, "dat you hands me a \$2 note, Mr. Johnson, and I hands you de turkey in response to dat note."

Those who have always lived on a farm can not realize how much their living is worth. A family who had formerly lived in town moved on a faim a few years ago. In town they had to buy everything they ate and wore, and it was necessary to wear more expensive clothing than in the country. In talking with the mother of the family recently about the two ways of living, she said: "I would not move back to the city if I could live in a brown stone front. You can t in agine how much better we live now tiian we ever did before, and it seems to cost so little. We kill most of our own meat, we have chickens and eggs. and milk and butter and cream, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits, and a thousand and one things that we hardly think about now, but that we would have considered luxuries bevond our reach while we were in town."-Wisconsin Agriculturist.

# SAVING SWEET POTATOES.

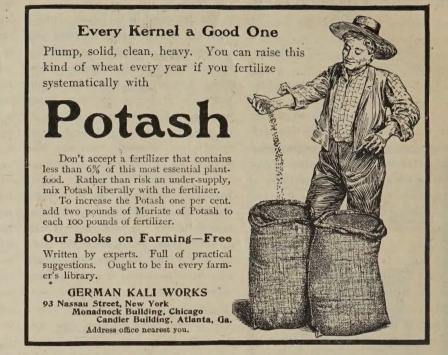
"Saving the Sweet Potato Crop" is the title of Bulletin 10 of the Alabama Tuskegee Station by G. W. Carver. Observations made on the methods of storing sweet potatoes indicate that potatoes dug and banked after a long dry period generally kept well, while those dug and banked after and during a rainy season almost without exception kept poorly. It was also observed that if potatoes were cut or broken and the milky juice turned to a dark greenish color when dried in the air they kept poorly, but if the juice dried white and the injury showed a tendency to heal over, they kept well. Directions for harvesting and storing a crop are given. To store sweet potatoes successfully it is recommended that plants be set out as early in the spring as the late frosts permit, to house or bank the crop only when thoroughly ripe, and to avoid all injury in harvesting.

# Looking for a HOME FARM or BUSINESS?

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Reference: Jefferson County Savings Bank, and this paper.

#### ESTIMATES OF CROP REPORT-ING BOARD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1907. The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The preliminary returns on the production of corn in 1907 indicate a total yield of about 2,553,732,000 bushels, or an average of 26.0 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 30.3 bushels per acre (2,927,416,000 bushels) as finally estimated in 1906, 28.8 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 25.4 bushels. This and other preliminary estimates of yield made today are subject to such revision and correction as may be found proper when the final estimates of the Bureau are made next month.

The following table shows for the twenty-five principal corn States the preliminary estimates of total production and of average yield per acre in 1907, with the final estimates of yield per acre for 1906 and the tenyear averages, in bushels:

	Total produc-	Avera	ge Yield Per	Acre.
STATES.	tion, 1907.	1907	1906	· Forten
A	Preliminary	Preliminary	Final	years
Illinois	342,756,000	36.0	36.1	34.0
Iowa	291,092,000	30.5	39.5	32.5
Nebraska	179,328,000	24.0	34.I	27.7
Missouri	221,526,000	31.0	32.3	28.0
Texas	155,589,000	21.0	22.5	19.0
Kansas	155,142,000	22.I	28.9	22.I
Indiana	168,840,000	36.0	39.6	34.5
Georgia	57,538,000	13.0	12.0	10.6
Ohio	113,903,000	34.6	42.6	34.9
Kentucky	87,392,000	28.2	33.0	26.0
Tennessee	78,364,000	26.0	28. I	. 22.4
Alabama	45,896,000	15.5	16.0	13.0
North Carolina	45,078,000	16.5	15.3	13.7
Arkansas	40,024,000	17.2	23.6	18.8
Mississippi	37,111,000	17.0	18.5	15.2
Indian Territory	51,788,000	24.2	33.6	27.2
Oklahoma	58,751,000	24.5	32.9	23.5
South Carolina	29,807,000	15.1	12.2	9.8
South Dakota	45,416,000	25.5	33.5	26.6
Virginia	46,025,000	25.0	24.3	21.3
Louisiana	28,000,000	17.5	17.2	16.8
Minnesota	39,096,000	27.0	33.6	29.4
Michigan	46,270,000	30.1	37.0	32.0
Wisconsin	46,688,000	32.0	41.2	33.6
Pennsylvania	45,922,000	32.5	40.2	34.5
United States	2,553,732,000	26.0	30.3	25.4

The general average as to quality is 82.8 per cent., as compared with 89.9 last year, 90.6 in 1905, and 86.2 in 1904. It is estimated that about 4.5 per cent. (130,995,000 bushels) of the corn crop of 1906 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1907, as compared with 4.4 per cent. (119,633,000 bushels) of the crop of 1905 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1906, 3.3 per cent. of the crop of 1904 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1905, and 5.3 per cent. the ten-year average for old corn on hand November 1.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.9 bushels, against an average yield of 18.6 bushels as finally estimated in 1906, 19.2 bushels in 1905, and a tenyear average of 18.1 bushels. A total production of 13,911,000 bushels is

642,000 bushels finally estimated in 1906. The average for quality is 87.3 per cent., against 90.4 last year, 93.6 in 1905, and 91.5 in 1904.

thus indicated, as compared with 14,-

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 95.3 bushels, against an average yield of 102.2 bushels as finally estimated in 1906, 87.0 bushels in 1905, and a ten-year average of 85.5 bushels. A total production of 292,427,000 bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 308,038,000 bushels finally estimated in 1906. The average as to quality is 88.3 per cent., as compared with 90.0 one year ago, 85.4 in 1905, and 93.4 in 1904.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of tobacco per acre is 858.3 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 857.2 pounds in 1906, 815.5 in 1905, and an eight-year average of 785.9 pounds. A total production of 645,213,000 pounds is thus indicated, as compared with 682,429,000 pounds finally estimated in 1905. The average as to quality is 90.0 per cent., against 84.5 one year ago, 87.3 in 1905, and 89.5 in 1904.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 9.0 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 10.2 bushels in 1906, 11.2 bushels in 1905, and a five-year average of 9.6 bushels. A total production of 25,420,000 bushels is thus indicated, against 25,576,000 bushels of 25,576,000 bushels finally estimated in 1906. The average as to quality is 89.7, against 92.7 in 1906, 94.6 in 1905, and 92.0 in 1904.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rice (rough) is 33.1 bushels, as compared with 31.1 bushels finally estimated in 1906, 28.1 bushels in 1905, and a four-year average of 31.0 bushels. A total production 21,412,000 of bushels is thus indicated, as compared with 17,855,000 bushels finally estimated in 1906.

The report also includes fruits and

various minor crops, a summary of which for the press will be issued Saturday, November 9, and the details in the Crop Reporter.

C. C. CLARK,
Acting Chief of Bureau, Chairman.
NAT. C. MURRAY,
GEORGE K. HOLMES,
JOHN J. DARG,
HERMAN H. JOHNSON,
Crop Reporting Board.
Approved:

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Continued from Page 5)

The Idaho fruit exhibit at the Irrigation Congress won the \$500 trophy because there was not a codlin moth worm in it. Again, a farmer down in Virginia had ten acres of old Albemarl pippins. They usually bore 30 to 40 barrels of wormy apples a year, worth perhaps, a dollar and a half a barrel. His son visited the fruit division (tomology) of the Department of Agriculture and became convinced in the efficacy of spraying. "Five dollars for a spraying pump and more outlay for new fangled chemicals?' 'Not much," said the old man. But, finally he allowed the boy, to keep him still, to experiment with an acre. That year the boy got more apples from his acre than was borne by all the rest of the orchard and he got \$6 a barrel for his pippins. The next year the old man turned him over the balance of the orchard to spray, and since then he has planted 20 acres more. Does he spray them now? As regularly as the spring rolls around, first, just before the flower buds open, then immediately after the blossoms fall, then again in about three weeks, and twice thereafter.

The returns in this instance may be exceptional, as the Albemarl Pippin grows to perfection in only a limited section and is always in large demand, especially in the British market. The Nebraska station, however, has made some average tests, in which it has been found that the cost of five sprayings a year on commercial orchards is 21 cents per tree. A net value of \$1.66 was obtained from the fruit of each sprayed tree as compared with 80 cents for each unsprayed tree. In other words, a net increased profit of 65 cents per tree, or in these particular orchards, \$45 per acre as the result of spraying.

# Free Bulletin on Spraying.

The Department of Agriculture is issuing an apple spraying bulletin (Garm Bul. 285) telling how to overcome not only the codlin moth but apple scab, apple blotch, leaf spot dis-

eases and bitter rot. In the test spraying described the first application was made just before the flowers opened, next just after the petals fell, again seven days later, again three weeks later, and three times additional. Bordeau mixture combined with arsenic was found to be the most effective treatment for the principal diseases of the fruit and foliage. With varieties of apples ordinarily immune to scab the first application is not necessary and in localities where bitter rot does not prevail, the last application may be omitted.

The blood from chickens diseased with fowl plague is so exceedingly virulent as to be fatal when inoculated in such extreme dilutions as 1 part to 1,000,000,000. The microbe which produces the disease is infinitesimal in size.

An entirely seedless orange has been discovered by the Porto Rican experiment station; also a new seedless naval orange. Over 100 varieties of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, grape-fruits, etc., are being tested at this government station.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

#### THE TURN OF THE YEAR.

The pines shake and the winds wake, And the dark waves crowd the sky-

The birds fly out on a troubled sky, The widening road lies white and long,

And the page is turned,
And the world is tired!'
So I want no more of twilight sloth,
And I want no more of resting,
And of all the earth I ask no more
Than the green sea, the great sea,

The long road, the white road,
And a change of life today!

-Arthur Stringer, in Everybody's.

# SAUSAGE ROLL.

Fry sausage and take off the skin; or, if it is preferred, use sausage meat. Make rich biscuit dough; roll as thin as possible and spread on sausage. Bake brown. Use one link to a roll. It is good hot or cold.

# FREE: A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION

To any one sending us two (2) yearly subscribers with one (\$1.00) dollar, we will give them a year's subscription to The Southern Farmer free. Address The Southern Farmer Publishing Co., Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE—I offer several fine, young M. B. Turkeys for sale. These are from birds I purchased direct from Mrs. N. R. Feishel and the famous Geo. Wolf, two of the best breeders of M. B. Turkeys in the world.

# The Country People

Many of Them Have Money in the Bank These Prosperous Times

Time has been when the country people had almost no money. Now very many of them are making money and have bank accounts. The Birmingham Trust and Savings Company has many such accounts and sets a high value on its country patrons. The fact is that every farmer who has money ought to put it in a good strong bank. There is nothing more dangerous in this part of the country than keeping cash money in a farm house. The record of this bank recommends it

# Birm'gham Trust & Saving's Co

Capital \$500,000

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Surplus \$250,000

Vegetable Seed

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# WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW SEASONABLE SEEDS.

Per tb.	30-60 lbs.	Per Bu.
		Appler Oats 90
Hairy or Sand Winter Vetch10c	9c	Burt Oats 85
Crimson Cloveroc	9¢	Genuine Texas Rust Proof Oats 85
Bur Clover (in the bur)	The First Line	Southern Winter Rye\$1.40
Bur Clover (re-cleaned)15c		Seed Wheat
Red Clover20c	18c	Yellow Onion Sets (32 fbs.)
		Silver Skin Onion Sets (32 tbs.) 2.25

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—November is the time to begin setting these out. 100 roots set a place 10x40 feet. Price, by mail, postpaid, dozen 25c; 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.25. By express or freight, not prepaid, 100 for 75c; 500 for \$2.75; 1,000 for \$4.50. Write for our prices in larger quantities.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Fine field grown stocky plants, 35c per 100; 500 for \$1.50; \$2.50 per 1,000. DUTCH HYACINTH BULBS—Assorted colors, doz. 50c; by mail, doz. 60c.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS-Assorted colors, doz. 25c; by mail, doz. 35c.

Write for our prices on anything you need in the Seed or Poultry Supply Line.

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